FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

14 SEPTEMBER 1983

Lebanon

Political Developments — The United States will not be able to confine the area or extent of its increasing military involvement in Lebanon, which is a "very serious development" akin to the beginning of U.S. intervention in Vietnam, Syrian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Faruq ash-Shar' announced at a press conference reported by Radio Monte Carlo. Asserting that Syria wants a political solution and has made "strenuous efforts" in conjunction with Saudi Arabia to reach a cease-fire, Ash-Shar' accused the United States of encouraging President Amin al-Jumayyil to reject recent Syrian-Saudi proposals in order to attempt a military solution. The United States intends to "explode" the situation and is clearly planning major military action in Lebanon, he affirmed.

Damascus radio, which provided a briefer account of the Syrian official's remarks, also broadcast a commentary warning that Washington is making a "big mistake and involving itself in a very big problem, whose results will be as serious as the results of the Vietnam war." The Amman *Jordan Times* likewise sharply criticized increasing U.S. involvement in Lebanon, describing the decision to make the *USS New Jersey* available for duty off the Lebanese coast as a "stupid and shallow move" which will neither solve Lebanon's problems nor contribute to Middle East peace.

Meanwhile, in remarks reported by Beirut radio, President al-Jumayyil said Lebanon is open to dialogue even with the parties that are harming it, provided such a dialogue is based on mutual respect. He stressed that Lebanon will not submit to the language of weapons and blamed "foreigners" for the current fighting.

Israel demands that the Lebanese Druze expel the PLO "terrorists" from their ranks and prevent the Palestinians from approaching the Al-Awwali River, Defense Minister Moshe Arens announced in remarks reported by Jerusalem radio. The IDF is taking steps to make it "difficult" for the PLO to enter the area evacuated by the Israelis, Arens revealed. He described Minister Without Portfolio Ari'el Sharon's charge that Israel is frittering away its achievements in the Lebanon war as a "sign of human weakness" which should not arouse excitement or anger. Sharon suggested that Israel threaten a military "rescue operation" to prevent a massacre of Christians in Dayr al-Qamar, the radio noted. Meanwhile, the Tel Aviv daily *Ha'aretz* said Israel's current predicament over Lebanon is even worse than before its "fraudulent" invasion.

A Baghdad Voice of PLO commentary admitted that Fatah units are in the Ash-Shuf area and assured the Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) that Fatah is "completely abiding" by the principles and objectives established by PSP leader Walid Junblatt's father, the late Kamal Junblatt.

Military Situation — Artillery exchanges continued and the Lebanese Army repulsed an attack in the Suq al-Gharb area, Beirut radio reported. Voice of Lebanon said a "grinding battle" raged briefly on the 'Alayh-Suq al-Gharb-Qabr Shmun axis and claimed that the Phalangists advanced during violent clashes near Barja, south of Ad-Damur. The radio also accused the PSP of staging a new massacre in Ma'asir ash-Shuf. Earlier, Beirut radio said fresh Palestinian units had arrived in the Ash-Shuf from the Al-Biqa' valley.

Before the reports of further fighting near Suq al-Gharb, a source close to the PSP announced that Saudi mediator Prince Bandar ibn Sultan had negotiated a "red lines" agreement whereby the PSP would refrain from entering Dayr al-Qamar and Suq al-Gharb in return for the Lebanese Army's and Phalangists' agreement not to attempt to capture the Druze village of Qabr Shmun, AFP reported.

PLO Affairs

PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat received a message from Soviet leaders on Lebanon and on the downed KAL jet through the Soviet charge d'affaires in Tunis and in turn handed over a message to the Soviet leaders on the current Mideast situation, according to a WAFA report cited by Radio Monte Carlo.

Israel

Labor Party Chairman Shi'mon Peres denied that he had met with National Religious Party, TAMI, and Agudat Yisra'el leaders to discuss forming a coalition led by the Alignment, Jerusalem radio reported. Alignment leaders have decided to postpone official contacts with coalition leaders until Prime Minister Menahem Begin submits his resignation, the radio said. Meanwhile, Attorney General Yitzhaq Zamir declared that, if the prime minister waits more than 2 weeks after his Cabinet announcement to actually submit his resignation to the president, the announcement may be invalid and the entire resignation process may have to begin again, the radio reported.

Jordan

In an interview with Seoul radio before departing South Korea, King Husayn expressed his belief that Israel's attitude will become more inflexible after Begin's resignation because Israeli statements over the last few weeks have been more "belligerent and unacceptable." Asked about Israel's West Bank settlements, the monarch praised President Reagan's proposals on autonomous Palestinian districts in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Inter-Arab Affairs

Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah will meet Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad briefly in Damascus 14 September to discuss his recent visit to Baghdad and his meeting with Iraqi President Saddam Husayn, KUNA reported. The visits to Iraq and Syria are part of Kuwait's efforts within the GCC to help repair the schism between the two countries and to ensure a minimum degree of accord at the 13th Arab summit to be held in Riyadh in November, KUNA added.

Pilgrimage Dispute

Saudi special guards surrounded the Mecca residence of Iranian pilgrim supervisor Musavi Kho'ini after attacking a crowd of Iranian pilgrims, injuring 25 of them and arresting a number of others, Tehran radio announced. The radio accused Saudi authorities of attempting to disrupt a "revolutionary demonstration" by pilgrims moving toward the Ka'bah after hearing Kho'ini deliver a speech in which he called on Muslims to unite and organize a huge army to liberate Jerusalem. In a statement broadcast by the radio, Islamic Guidance Minister Mohammad Khatami criticized the "harsh attitude" and "disrespect" shown by Saudi officials toward Iranian pilgrims. The Saudis should order their officials to cooperate with Muslims and treat Iranian pilgrims properly, he stated.

In a speech to high-ranking officials and pilgrimage leaders reported by SPA, Saudi King Fahd reiterated that the purpose of the hajj is to worship, not to discuss politics.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Iraqi planes destroyed a "large naval target" 13 September near Khowr-e Musa in the northeastern Gulf and subsequently confronted enemy aircraft, forcing them to flee, an Iraqi military communique broadcast by Baghdad radio announced. An Iranian military communique on Tehran radio did not mention the incident.

Iraq

The Arab Monetary Fund approved an $85 million loan to Iraq to help ease a budget deficit caused by a drop in exports, OPECNA reported.

Pakistan

Five people were injured by police fire in a town near Hyderabad when a "mob" became "unruly," damaged some buildings, and fired on police officers, the Hyderabad district magistrate announced in a press note cited by Karachi radio.

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U.S. Threats, Presence in Lebanon Said Growing

JN131840 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1638 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] The U.S. Administration has escalated its threats against the Lebanese Nationalist Forces and the Palestinian revolution after the Lebanese Nationalist Forces continued their pressure on the positions of the sectarian Army and the Phalangist elements in Ash-Shuf and the mountain areas in Lebanon. These new U.S. threats were translated into increasing the number and power of the Marines as well as into the arrival of new U.S. barges off the Lebanese coasts. All this gave the impression that the United States had neither interfered in the mountain war nor participated in the shelling of the Nationalist positions — as if the Marines are spending a summer vacation in Lebanon.

U.S. military participation at the side of the sectarian Army and the Phalangist elements has been obvious since the first day of the events in Lebanon, and since the sectarian Army began its invasion of the Nationalist quarters of Beirut, an action which was characterized by an unprecedented intensity and viciousness. This Army did not show the aforementioned characteristics during the Zionist invasion of Lebanon. This Army and its commanders stood silently watching the invaders sow corruption in Lebanon. Furthermore, this Army sometimes helped the Israeli forces to deploy in the Lebanese territories.

The successive developments in Lebanon, the grinding fighting between the Nationalist forces on the one hand and the Phalangist elements and the regime's Army on the other, and the request of U.S. envoy McFarlane — who is still being received in some Arab capitals — to shell the mountain area and the Nationalists' positions in Ash-Shuf, clearly stress that the U.S. forces in Lebanon are carrying out their role in striking the nationalist forces. Although this role is limited thus far, it will expand in the coming few days if not within the next few hours. We do not forget to say that the Israelis will play a role in further escalating the military situation in Lebanese areas, areas which are now witnessing fierce fighting, particularly in the mountain area, Ash-Shuf, and some Beirut areas.

We in the Palestinian revolution have realized since the outbreak of events in Lebanon that the parties in this battle are the sectarian Lebanese Army, the Phalangist elements, and the multinational forces, particularly the U.S. forces. So, in realization of our role, duty, and commitment to support our brothers in arms in the Lebanese Nationalist Movement, we have made our stand clear on this issue. We are not disclosing a secret today if we say that we have an actual military presence in the mountain and Ash-Shuf area represented by Fatah's Al-'Asifah forces. It was a great surprise for the Lebanese nationalist masses in Ash-Shuf, the mountain, and even in Beirut when they saw the vangaurds of Fatah fighters at the side of their brothers in arms in the Lebanese Nationalist Movement.

Brother Lebanese Nationalist fighters and Palestinian fighters must know that the Marines, war barges, and aircraft carriers only scare the states and regimes. These things can never scare the revolutionary Nationalist fighters. Let the decisionmakers in all these Nationalist forces which are currently engaged in the fighting remember that the goal of what is being proposed to them now is to undermine the nationalist thrust in the mountain area. The hostile Phalangist and U.S. forces will not make any concessions that may harm the Phalangist authority's structure and hegemony on the ground.

We have learned through experience, particularly the experience of the siege and steadfastness in Beirut, that the hostile forces think only of uprooting the Nationalist Movement and the Palestinian resistence. Therefore, if the parties to the conflict are not parties in the dialogue, then the Lebanese Nationalist Movement would be completely shouldering the responsibility of leading the political battle to achieve the Lebanese national objectives. We are confident that the Nationalist Movement, which has closely observed the reality of the Phalangist, Zionist, and U.S. forces, is capable of continuing this battle until victory is achieved in the interest of the Nationalist forces and the Palestinian revolution.

The real and historical dimensions of this battle show that it is an extension of the battles of all Lebanese nationals and of the battles and national teachings of Kamal Junblatt. The Palestinian revolution, particularly the Fatah movement, wants to reconfirm to the Progressive Socialist Party that it is completely abiding by the principles and objectives for which thousands of martyrs, including Kamal Junblatt, have fallen. Victory will be certain for every Palestinian and Lebanese fighter now raising the national banner of the Lebanese masses and the banner of Kamal Junblatt. Victory will be certain for those fighters following the principles and teaching of Kamal Junblatt. During the daily war of attrition we forced the Zionist enemy to withdraw. Through the war of steadfastness and heroism in the mountain we will force all the hostile forces to yield to the Lebanese popular Nationalist will.

Baghdad VOP Criticizes U.S. Involvement in Lebanon

JN132024 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1646 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Brothers, U.S. involvement in Lebanon is serious and large. Coming out of the swamp is not as easy as getting into it. The Arab region is full of surprises — more than U.S. intelligence can cope with. This U.S. involvement is now very clear in the obvious contradication between the United States' repeated announcements that it will not interfere in the internal situation in Lebanon and its current blatant bias in favor of one Lebanese side against another, as demonstrated by U.S. participation in the fighting and the massive concentration of warships, including aircraft carriers, off the Lebanese coast. Some U.S. circles say that the United States did not expect the situation in Lebanon to develop so seriously or for feelings over it to run so high. This only shows U.S. disregard for the peoples of the region and their issues, especially the Palestine question. In its disregard, the United States went so far as to not only try to establish absolute control over the policies of the region, but also to interfere in every aspect of the Arab people's lives — in how they think, how they feel, and even in the loaf of bread which the Arab obtains under the American quota.

Matters also went so far that the United States shared roles with its Israeli agent. Israel invades Lebanon to liquidate the Palestinians, and the United States enters as a partner and mediator. Israel works for the partition of Lebanon in order to guarantee its continued presence over part of its territory, and the United States calls for a unified Lebanon in the form of a U.S. protectorate. The two partners expect to reap the fruit of the Reagan plan, which is still experiencing a difficult birth.

U.S. over-optimism is now hitting many pitfalls and constraints. The balance of power in the current fighting in Lebanon is not in the interest of the United States and its Israeli agent. This change in the balance of power is bound to pose a serious challenge to the Israeli presence in southern Lebanon and the whole Israeli-Lebanese treaty. As a matter of fact, this change in the balance of power is bound to completely upset U.S.-Israeli calculations. This is why voices are heard in the United States now about the so-called Palestinian intervention in the fighting and about the violation of the agreements concerning Palestinian departure from Beirut. What agreements are these? Has the disregard for facts reached such a point that the United States has lost all sense of vision and calculation?

Was it not the U.S. Administration which violated the agreements even before the Palestinian fighters left Beirut? Did not the multinational forces led by the United States depart before the end of their mandate, thereby enabling Israel to enter West Beirut and commit the Sabra and Shatila massacres? The United States thus violated its written pledge to protect Palestinian civilians. And where do we place the Reagan plan which was proposed when the fighters left Lebanon? That plan had aimed at exploiting a situation which the Reagan administration thought was the moment of Palestinian weakness and collapse, when it would be possible to deprive the Palestinian people and their sole legitimate organization, the PLO, of all the gains achieved through many years of bitter struggle.

Should we not also question the great enthusiasm with which the U.S. Administration received the Palestinian infighting, hoping that it would split the PLO and remove it as an obstacle to U.S. plans in the region? Furthermore, was that massive flow of arms, seaborne troops, and reservists essential for the multinational forces?

Indeed, there are no longer any agreements — if they ever existed at all. We know full well that the only agreement which was concluded between the PLO and the U.S. Administration was on the departure of the Palestinian fighters in exchange for the protection of Palestinian civilians. But the United States did not protect these civilians. On the contrary, it colluded in their massacre, as all evidence shows.

We exist in Lebanon. Indeed, the Palestinians exist in Lebanon. Only the stupid cannot see that Lebanon's destiny is linked to the Palestine question and that separating the two is a self-deception. The Palestinians are in Lebanon in accordance with the Cairo Agreement. Since their departure from Beirut, the Palestinians have been determined not to interfere in Lebanon's internal affairs, and they still firmly adhere to this principle. However, matters are now proceeding contrary to the wishes of the Lebanese- U.S. insistence on directly interfering in Lebanon, and imposing solutions affecting the substance of the Palestine question absolves the PLO of [words indistinct] in the manner in which it fought the Israeli invasion in the great battle of steadfastness, the battle of Beirut.

We have previously said that U.S. involvement in Lebanon is serious and large. The day will come when the United States and its Israeli agent will find themselves face to face, not only with the Lebanese Nationalist Movement and Palestinian forces, but also with all the Arab peoples. The situation is explosive. U.S. insistence on plunging itself against the Arab peoples means that matters will develop in a manner beyond U.S. dreams. The region is full of surprises which the United States cannot predict.

From the position of responsibility and the strong desire not to plunge the region into the caldron of a blazing war, we call upon world public to exercise pressure on the United States so that it will stop considering the Arab region as a U.S.-Israeli zone of influence, resort to reason by acknowledging Palestinian rights, achieve Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories, and spare the region of the flames of war, which will only turn this region into a cemetery for U.S. soldiers.

PLO's 'Abd Rabbuh Raps U.S. Role in Lebanon

JN092019 Damascus Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh, head of the PLO Information and Culture Department, has affirmed that the U.S. forces' shelling of the Nationalist forces' positions in the Lebanon mountain area comes within the framework of a coordinated military operation with the Phalangist gangs to enable them to control some of the axes in the mountain. He added that U.S. interference in the fighting in Lebanon is considered a direct challenge to all Arab nationalist forces. He noted that this interference has followed the U.S. threats against Syria for its solid stand against the U.S.-Israeli-Phalangist designs that threaten the future of Lebanon and the whole Arab area.

'Abd Rabbuh expressed confidence that the militant solidarity between Syria, the Palestinian revolution, and the Lebanese Nationalist forces is the base to confront aggression directed against the whole Arab destiny. He added that the line that separates treason from national loyalty will be determined in light of the stand of every Arab party toward Syria, the Palestinian revolution, and the Lebanese Nationalist forces.

Fatah Group Denounces U.S., PLO Traitors

JN120744 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0315 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] Damascus — The Fatah Liberation Movement — the Al-'Asifah Forces General Command — has stated that the Zionist enemy is experiencing a difficult crisis as a result of the political, economic, and military problems caused by its failure to achieve its objectives from the Lebanon invasion.

A political statement issued by the movement adds that the U.S. Administration is now facing a dilemma caused by the develop-

ments in Lebanon because it is still conscious of the defeat it sustained in Vietnam, which is still vividly remembered by the Americans. The statement says that Washington's schemes against Syria, Lebanon, and the Palestinian people, which are aimed at removing the last obstacle to the imposition of hegemony on our Arab nation, have been foiled.

The statement condemns the symbols of deviation within the Fatah command who have continued to pursue the course of deviation and to reject any positive step toward the achievement of political and organizational reforms in the Palestinian arena. The statement explains that 'Arafat's deviationist and treacherous stand in Geneva and the statement by Salah Khalaf, alias Abu Iyad, to the reactionary Radio Monte Carlo have confirmed their inability to retreat from what they have become involved in. They have also demonstrated that they are pursuing the deviationist course and exposing the Palestinian cause and revolution to the greatest dangers.

Dissidents' Roadblocks, Actions Assailed
NC110856 North Lebanon Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0500 GMT 11 Sep 83

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The dissident group has once again resorted to setting up fixed and mobile roadblocks on the Al-Biqa' and Ba'labakk roads, as well as on roads leading to the mountain. Elements manning the roadblocks arrest Fatah fighters, hijack cars and ambulances, confiscate the medicine in the ambulances, and prevent the Fatah fighters from joining the joint forces in their fighting against the isolationist and Zionist forces.

In so doing, the dissident group has turned fighters and people against them, exposed its false slogans, and unveiled its real grudge-bearing nature against the revolution and the Palestinian people aimed only at harming our revolution and our people's conscience.

It is so painful and grave for a Palestinian to play this role — this vile role — which is being performed by the dissident group through these roadblocks. Our people and revolution had enough of roadblocks set up by the Zionist enemy, the Phalangists, and those who obstructed the path of our revolution. Will the dissident group join these groups in attacking and annihilating the Palestinian men and fighters? The word "stop" has been ceaselessly heard by the Palestinians over the past 35 years. Has the dissident group finally gone bankrupt and has nothing to say except stop? To whom will this group belong after that? Prisons and detention camps have already claimed many Palestinian victims. Has the dissident group lost its role and started to abduct the sons of the Palestinian people?

To where will this course, which hurts every conscience and infuriates every heart, go? Where will it drag the dissidents? They will only be isolated and cursed. It is so shameful for the Palestinian who becomes a flogger in the hands of others to flog the backs of other Palestinians.

Palestinian-Lebanese Forces Attack Patrols
JN131740 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1619 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] The joint Palestinian and Lebanese Nationalist forces continue to escalate their daring commando operations behind enemy lines and against the positions and patrols of the Zionist invasion forces in southern Lebanon.

Within this framework the revolutionaries launched successful attacks during the past 24 hours against a number of enemy patrols in Sidon, Ansar, and An-Nabatiyah, inflicting heavy losses on the invasion forces. A commando group attacked a mechanized enemy patrol south of Sidon with machineguns and rockets. A number of the invasion soldiers were killed or wounded as a result of the attack. Another group attacked a Zionist patrol south of Ansar Camp, killing or wounding a number of the patrol's soldiers and destroying a Zionist vehicle. A third commando group launched an attack yesterday against a Zionist military patrol near An-Nabatiyah using machineguns and rockets. All of the soldiers in the patrol were either killed or wounded.

A Zionist military spokesman admitted these attacks, but, as usual, he claimed that only six soldiers were injured as a result of the attack.

Palestinian Gunmen Enter Ash-Shuwayfat 13 Sep
NC131237 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] It has been reported that 1,500 Palestinian gunmen arrived a few hours ago in Ash-Shuwayfat, which is militarily considered as having fallen into the hands of the Lebanese Army. The purpose of dispatching these gunmen is to strengthen the socialist gunmen. Furthermore, Palestinian convoys consisting of about 45 vehicles were seen entering 'Aynata Road from the north on their way to Al-Biqa' to join the fighters in the mountain area.

PLO UK Representative Discusses Foreign Relations
LD140956 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0732 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Text] London 14 Sep (KUNA) — The PLO representative in London, Faysal 'Uwaydah, has warned against the dangers of "partitioning Lebanon", and pointed out that the present fighting there could make this threat possible.

'Uwaydah, in an interview with KUNA, stressed that "the situation in Lebanon has passed the explosive stage and is proceeding in a direction counter to Lebanese and Arab interests." He strongly opposed the role being played by the multinational force stationed in Beirut and accused the countries participating in this force of "working to partition Lebanon according to their own interests, and of fighting alongside the right-wing Lebanese forces against the Lebanese national forces."

The Palestinian official stated that PLO forces are prepared to extend assistance to the national forces, if so requested, in view "of the physical relation between us." He added, "We cannot

abandon the national forces and are prepared to extend any form of assistance they require."

'Uwaydah noted that the PLO expected there to be "serious problems in Lebanon" after the withdrawal of the Palestinian fighters from Beirut while "no national reconciliation solution existed" acceptable to all Lebanese national forces. He said that "the situation in Lebanon is worse now than it was throughout the years of the past civil war."

Regarding Syrian-Palestinian relations, 'Uwaydah stressed that "the PLO wants to have a strong relationship with Syria because this will serve the interests of both sides." He pointed out that relations have greatly improved and that organization chairman Yasir 'Arafat has manifested his readiness to visit Damascus "to settle outstanding issues."

Regarding the dissension among the opposition within Fatah, 'Uwaydah stated that it is vanishing "and the situation has improved, especially after the contacts carried out by the mediation and reconciliation commissions led by Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha] and Abu Salih [Salih Nimr]." He stressed that "it is in the interest of all parties in the Liberation Organization that the split in the Fatah movement should be overcome and matters returned to normal."

Regarding the activities of the organization's office in London, 'Uwaydah mentioned that the office has formed new relations with the major political parties in Britain, especially the Labor and Liberal parties. He recalled that the Labor Party, during its last annual conference, declared its recognition of the Liberation Organization and the right of the Palestinian people to set up their own independent state.

As for the ruling Conservative Party, he stated, "there is much to be done to improve our relationship: We are working in this direction to the best of our efforts."

He stated that invitations have been extended to him to attend the annual conference of the Labor and Liberal parties and that he will be delivering speeches about the Palestinian question at these conferences.

The PLO representative in London called on the Arab countries to pressure the British Government to adopt a posture supportive of legitimate Palestinian rights and to raise the level of contacts between the British Government and the Liberation Organization. He stressed the need to exercise economic and commercial pressure by the Arab states on Britain to urge it to extend tangible backing to the Liberation Organization.

'Uwaydah disclosed that the Labor Party is studying the idea of extending an invitation to prominent Palestinian personalities to attend the annual party conference in October. He pointed out that the identity of these personalities will be made public at the right time.

He welcomed the outcome of the international conference on the Palestinian issue, which recently concluded its work in Geneva. He described its decisions and resolutions as being "extremely positive." He expressed his hope that the recommendations and decisions will take a course toward practical implementation and will not be shelved like previous international resolutions. He explained that Britain's participation at the conference as an observer "was a negative step, showing the extent of pressures exercised by the United States on its Western allies in Israel's interest."

He pointed out that Yasir 'Arafat will visit the Soviet Union next month; however, he did not give a fixed date for this visit. He described the relations between the Soviet Union and the PLOas being "extremely satisfactory, with no difference of view existing between us."

He praised the "cordial and positive" relations between the PLO and Kuwait. He pointed out the organization's emphasis on "Kuwait's posture being honorable and moral." He stated that the organization's relations with the rest of the Arabian Gulf countries are also "extremely cordial and positive."

The Palestinian official called on the Arab countries to work "to make Egypt's return to the Arab ranks easy." He said that "neither the Arabs nor Egypt can manage without each other."

Klibi Addresses Arab League Council Session

LD132141 Tunis TAP in Arabic 1000 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] Tunis, 13 Sep (TAP) — Chedli Klibi, Arab League general secretary, delivered a speech last night at the opening of the 38th ordinary session of the League's Council. He noted that the first subjects before the Council are those of Zionist settlement and colonization, the sequestration of lands, and the deportation of inhabitants. The intensity of the Zionist settlement in the occupied territories has been compounded and the matter has reached grave dimensions represented by settlements extending to the central hills, which form the heart of the West Bank, by their selecting positions encircling the Arab towns and villages, in addition to settling in the heart of the major Arab towns such as Hebron and An-Nablus on the pretext of "rebuilding the Jewish quarters" there. It is also represented by an expansion in the sequestration of Palestinian lands, obtaining them by various means, the latest of which is forging documents to prove the sale of lands to Israeli building companies, and inviting Jewish Zionist quarters in Europe and America to purchase the lands in their regions, thusproviding them with various facilities and concessions.

The general secretary mentioned that within the framework of this activity the General Secretariat paid visits to a number of European countries, during which meetings with senior officials were held to explain the importance of the European countries taking on a more effective role and adopting practical measures in the direction of achieving a lasting, comprehensive, and just peace according to the European principle that was included in the resolutions of the European summit regarding recognizing the rights of the Palestinian people and their right to self-determination. The contacts of the General Secretariat were also extended to various groups and organizations influencing the European decision at parliamentary, party, or European-Arab Friendship Society levels.

The general secretary said that the prominent event in the activity of the General Secretariat in the sphere of its relations with international organizations is the significant meeting held last June between the Arab League states and its specialized bodies on the one hand, and the United Nations and its specialized agencies on the other, attended by Mr Perez de Cuellar and a number of senior officials in the international arena. The meeting produced important results in the political, economic, information, and technical spheres, which opened before us new paths to cement the foundations of more effective and comprehensive cooperation between the Arab League states and the United Nations.

The general secretary went on to say: The Zionist enemy's determination to escalate its policy [word indistinct] the legal status of the blessed city of Jerusalem must be underlined. The offices of the Israeli Ministry of War have been moved to occupied Jerusalem in disregard of international resolutions condemning this oppressive initiative.

Chedli Klibi pointed out that in the sphere of Arab-European relations the General Secretariat effectively moved to implement the Council resolutions regarding the resumption of an Arab-European dialogue and to strive to prompt the European Community to adopt a more effective, practical posture toward the Palestine question and the Middle East problem in general. Within this framework it has been agreed to convene the fifth session of the General Committee for a dialogue in Athens in the first week of November. The Arab side to this committee, during the two weeks preceding the convening of this Council session, have dwelt on discussing, studying and assessing the progress of dialogue in all spheres in order to achieve the desired aims and to draw up a planned strategy of action within the framework of this dialogue through the expected meeting.

The general secretary explained that the League General Secretariat in the period prior to the next session, has exerted intense efforts on the public of the Western countries and with those who make political and economic decisions.

He noted that the Lebanese arena is witnessing an internal war and battles which, for the past eight years, have not reached such a degree of ferocity. We must express our profound pain at the shedding of blood of the innocent, and the language of violence continuing to replace the language of dialogue.

Since the deterioration of conditions in this sister country, our countries have relentlessly tried to intensify moves in order to end the fighting there, to place the word of accord supreme, and to complete the march of wounded Lebanon along the path of national unity and sovereignty. I am still convinced that Lebanese accord is a condition for completing this march. We have a historic responsibility to stop this shedding of blood and to bring closer the hour of salvation to this country beloved by us all. Hence the efforts exerted by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia with the various sides must receive the backing with which the Arab posture is of one will in order to influence the Lebanese arena through its effectiveness and to put a halt to the tragedies which Lebanon has long been suffering.

It must be said that the solution of the Lebanese problem depends on providing the element of confidence among the warring parties. If we manage to find mutual confidence, dialogue would become possible and help achieve new fusion of national accord. This is what is being sought by the current Arab efforts. It has become clear that the Zionist enemy is not convinced about geographical expansion alone but has begun working at penetrating the social fiber of the region to dismember it and to achieve economic control over its wealth. For the first time since the establishment of the Zionist entity in the Arab region, Israel is altering its parasitical economic structure, trying to change from being a hostage to its allies by robbing the wealth of the Arab region.

Chedli Klibi said these are grave pointers which must be considered and which cannot be contained, in order to give new impetus to our cause so as to become strong in altering the Arab atmosphere in a manner that will project the Arab will clearly and strongly, with organized struggle, and convince their friends.

'Arafat Receives Message From USSR Leaders

JN132018 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 2000 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] This afternoon in Tunis, PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat received the Soviet charge d'affaires, who handed him a message from Soviet leaders. According to WAFA, the message deals with the volatile situation in Lebanon and includes clarifications on the downing of the South Korean airliner.

Yasir 'Arafat asked the Soviet diplomat to convey an important message to the Soviet leaders dealing with the developments in Lebanon and the occupied territories.

KUWAIT

Amir Cancels 'Id al-Idha Festivities

LD131353 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1315 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] Kuwait, 13 Sep (KUNA) — It was announced officially here that today Amir of Kuwait Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah ordered the cancellation of the traditional festivities marking the blessed 'Id al-Idha due to the present Arab situation.

The Kuwaiti Amiri court said: "Given the difficult circumstances our Arab world is going through, Kuwait's sharing of the emotions of the families of the loyal martyrs, and in response to what has happened and is happening on the Arab scene in the form of Muslim sons being killed and made homeless, his highness the amir of the country — may God protect him — has ordered the cancellation of the traditional festivities marking the blessed 'Id al-Idha."

The 'Id al-Idha days begin next Saturday.

Foreign Minister Schedules Visit to Damascus

LD131313 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1150 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] Kuwait, 13 Sep (KUNA) — Tomorrow Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, foreign minister, and minister of information, leaves Kuwait for Damascus on a brief visit, the second in less than 20 days. During the visit Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad will acquaint Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad with the outcome of his recent visit to Baghdad and his meeting with President of Iraq Saddam Husayn.

Shaykh Sabah's visits to the Syrian and Iraqi capitals fall within the framework of his relentless efforts to carry out the duties delegated to him by the Gulf Cooperation Council in order to repair the schism in Arab relations and ensure a minimum degree of Arab accord in preparation for the 13th summit which is to be held in Riyadh this November.

Tomorrow Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad will continue his trip and go on to London for a private visit. From there, after the 'Id he will go on to New York, where he will participate in the 38th UN General Assembly session and will deliver a comprehensive speech defining Kuwait's postures regarding all political and economic issues and the events preoccupying the world.

SAUDI ARABIA

King Fahd Addresses Pilgrims, Foreign Leaders

LD132029 Riyadh SPA in English 1932 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] Mecca, Sep 13, SPA — HM King Fahd expressed hope that God will unify Moslem ranks all over the world and re-establish Islamic solidarity on the basis of the divine faith. At an address on the occasion of a reception to high-ranking officials and heads of pilgrimage missions here tonight, he welcomed them and all other pilgrims, and called for God's acceptance of their holy rites and mission. The monarch also wished those who could not perform the fifth pillar of Islam to have a chance in coming years.

The reception was attended by a number of princes led by Crown Prince 'Abdallah, the first deputy premier and commander of the National Guard; Prince Sultan, the second deputy premier and defence and aviation minister; religious scholars; cabinet ministers; and high-ranking civil and military officials.

The reception was also attended by Guinean President Ahmed Sekou Toure, Somali President Mohamed Sekou Toure [as received], Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre, Gambian President Alhaji Sir Dawda Kairaba Jawara, ruler of Ras Al-Khima Sakqr ibn Muhammed al-Qasimi, and Qatari Crown Prince Shaykh Hamad ibn Khalifa al-Thani.

"Moslems have come from all over the world to such a sacred land from where the advent of Islam had risen and Islam had reached its final phase. Bringing all blessings, welfare to the whole humanity, this forum is not for discussing politics but it is to urge for worship and consolidation of Islamic solidarity, which has been strongly established in this country, which will continue its mission in serving Islam and Moslems everywhere," HM King Fahd said.

"I hope that Islamic solidarity will be an accepted reality through strong resolve and determination of all Moslems and their leaders to attain this goal. We have great expections to realise this goal and have full confidence in God that strong Islamic solidarity will prevail everywhere. I greet you all on this happy Islamic occasion," the Saudi monarch added.

Commerce Minister Arrives in Vienna

LD132047 Riyadh SPA in English 1917 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] Vienna, Sep 14, SPA — Saudi Commerce Minister Dr Sulayman as-Sulayyim arrived here today on a five-day visit to Austria during which he will have talks with Austrian officials on promoting cooperation in economic and trade fields. He will also attend on Friday the Kingdom's day at the 18th International Fair in the Austrian capital.

On arrival, Dr as-Sulayyim expressed satisfaction with the growing relations between Saudi Arabia and Austria and described them as "very good and ever-developing."

The commerce minister said his visit to Austria would help in supporting relations to the benefit of the two countries. On the other hand, the Austrian deputy chancellor and trade minister praised the Kingdom's role in solving international economic problems.

The deputy chancellor said he would have talks with Dr as-Sulayyim on promoting bilateral relations.

'Ali, U.S. Charge Discuss Mubarak Visit, Lebanon

NC131509 Cairo MENA in English 1418 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Excerpts] Cairo, Sep 13 (MENA) — Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali conferred here today with Henry Precht, U.S. charge d'affaires, on arrangements for President Husni Mubarak's forthcoming visit to Washington scheduled September 29 after a dressing the UN General Assembly session on September 28.

Hasan 'Ali expounded during the meeting, that came at the request of the U.S. charge d'affaires, Egypt's viewpoint as regards the deteriorating situation in Lebanon. He stressed anew the need for stopping bloodshed in Lebanon and securing its territorial integrity. He reiterated Egypt's keenness on bringing about a comprehensive Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon and on enabling the legitimate government in Lebanon to shoulder its responsibility.

'Ali underlined the importance of coordinating efforts to help solve the Palestinian problem and realize comprehensive and just peace in the Middle East.

Ghali Discusses Mideast Peace, Arab Relations

NC132014 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1915 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] Paris, 13 Sep (MENA) — In an interview with the magazine *Kull al-'Arab*, to be published in Paris tomorrow, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali emphasized that Egypt believes the Soviet Union must participate in the Middle East peace process. He said the differing Egyptian views in this regard are only on the timing of this participation, because Egypt believes the Soviet Union should join in a later phase when we are able to make progress on the path to peace.

In his interview, Dr Ghali said there can be no final solution to the Middle East crisis without the participation of the Soviet Union, because the crisis has assumed a form of a cold war, and all cold war disputes can end only with the approval of the two superpowers.

The minister of state for foreign affairs pointed out that it is in the interest of the Arabs to adhere to U.S. President Ronald Reagan's initiative because it is the best solution advanced lately on the Arab arena.

Regarding the Egyptian-French initiative and the possibility of reviving it, Dr Ghali said this initiative is still pending and it is still on the Security Council's agenda. It has won the approval of the PLO and Lebanon, and we are fully prepared to consult with France to advance this initiative again if the parties concerned approve. He added: We are also prepared to consult with the United States to avert a U.S. veto of the initiative so it does not lose its value. The aim is not confrontation but buttressing Resolution 242 and adding a new element to it: the Palestinian people's right to self-determination.

With regard to Egypt's return to the Arab world, Dr Ghali said: I disagree with that expression. I am for the return of the Arab world to Egypt. What bolsters this view is that Egypt and Sudan represent, quantitatively and qualitatively, 60 percent of the Arab world. Egypt welcomes such a return and is prepared to make efforts to facilitate this return.

Dr Ghali called on the Arabs to understand the reality of the international circumstances and use their capabilities within this framework to achieve a permanent, just, and comprehensive peace. He said that despite the issue, Egypt has not withheld its aid from any Arab state. Its diplomatic contacts to get the Arab situation moving have not ceased. At the nonaligned conference, President Mubarak held contacts with Morocco, Iraq, and Jordan.

Regarding contacts with the PLO, Dr Ghali said these contacts are continuing; we meet with them. We are fully prepared to extend a helping hand to them. We believe the PLO is the protective framework through which the Palestinian people can achieve their legitimate rights.

Singapore Foreign Minister Departs for Rome

NC140802 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0743 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Text] Cairo, 14 Sep (MENA) — Singapore Foreign Minister Suppiah Dhandabalan left Cairo for Rome this morning after a 4-day visit to Egypt. During his visit, the Singapore foreign minister held discussions with Egyptian officials on the situation in the Middle East and the Lebanese and Palestinian questions.

Nine Persons Detained on Spying Charges

NC131549 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1430 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] Cairo, 9 Sep — The Supreme State Security Prosecution has decided to detain nine persons for 15 days on charges of spying for Libyan intelligence. They are four Libyans, four Egyptians, and one Palestinian. Counsellor Raja' al-'Arabi, advocate general of the Supreme State Security Prosecution, stated this today.

Al-'Arabi said the prosecution has pressed charges against them of spying for a foreign state with the intent to undermine the country's national interest. Counsellor al-'Arabi explained that security reports established that the defendants tried to recruit people to collect information about Libyan opposition elements residing in Cairo and to cooperate with some forces of the leftist opposition in Egypt. Furthermore, Al-'Arabi announced that the prosecution has ended interrogation of 19 defendants affiliated with the new communist organization and 32 defendants affiliated with the Islamic Liberation Party.

Al-'Arabi said the prosecution will take legal procedures against them after the 'Id al-'Adha holidays.

'Large Enemy Naval Target' Destroyed 13 Sep

JN131627 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Communique No 1,216 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 13 September 1983]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Our brave forces, which are continuing their just fighting against the criminal enemy forces in defense of the cherished homeland's soil, skies, and waters, will remain valiant, audacious, and capable of maintaining their decisive military superiority. The results of the ground, air, and sea activities carried out yesterday evening and today are as follows:

1. Our valiant naval force discovered a large enemy naval target today in the Khowr-e Musa area in the northeastern part of the Arab Gulf. Our daring fighter planes hit it strongly and directly and managed to destroy it at 1338 today. While our capable fighter planes were carrying out their duty, a formation of enemmy aircraft tried to intercept them. Our planes confronted the enemy aircraft and forced them to flee, leaving the burning and destroyed naval target behind. All of our fighter planes returned safely to base after successfully carrying out their mission, praise be to God.

2. Formations of our bold fighter planes carried out continuous and strong attacks today on the enemy positions and weapons in the northern sector of the battlefield, as well as on the enemy concentrations and important targets deep inside enemy territory in the same sector. They scored direct and effective hits on a number of the enemy vehicles, personnel, weapons, and stockpiles of fuel and hardware. Heavy fire and columns of smoke could be seen rising from the enemy targets that were hit. All of our attacking planes returned safely to base, praise be to God.

3. One was killed and one infantry position destroyed east of Basra.

4. One was killed and one infantry position destroyed in the Maysan sector.

5. One vehicle and one infantry position were destroyed in the central sector of the battlefield.

6. Today the criminal Khomeyniites intermittently shelled Mandali and Qurahtu and their suburbs with artillery, causing damage and losses to some civilian establishments.

[signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 13 September 1983

Iranian 'Agent' Shown on TV Reveals Actions

JN132057 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1950 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] Baghdad, 13 Sep (INA) — Baghdad television tonight showed an Iranian agent who has carried out sabotage operations and activities in Iraq since 1980.

Agent Salam 'Abd ar-Reza Mohsen, an engineering college student born in 1958, talked about his involvement in agentry from 1980 until the security men arrested him on 4 August 1983. He said that he traveled to northern Iraq and then to Tehran with the help of Mas'ud Barzani's agent group. After delivering a message to another agent, he was sent to a camp in the Ahvaz area to be trained in the use of light weapons, explosives, and RPG's. He also underwent training courses on planting and timing all sorts of explosive charges.

He said: At the end of my training, I returned to Iraq via the north with the assistance of Mas'ud Barzani's group, supplied with several false identity cards which could help me move freely in Iraq.

The agent said that the Iranian regime's agents who recruited him instructed him to carry out sabotage operations against some main institutions in Iraq, including the French (?cultural) attache's office, the embassies of the USSR and Saudi Arabia, as well as the embassies of some Arab Gulf states, particularly (?Kuwait) and the UAE.

The agent indicated that he directed rockets against the buildings of INA, the people's press house, and the Popular Army General Command after inspecting the three areas. He added: We did not know what happened to the three rockets aimed at the INA building, but we heard that an explosion took place there. The rockets directed at the people's press house and the Popular Army General Command did not go off, apparently because they were dismantled.

The agent then talked about the time he was in Iran. He said that the Iranian regime's leaders do not care for the Arab areas because they consider the Arabs second rate. Moreover, he said, they scorn the Kurdish people and subject them to daily annihilation campaigns and massacres at the hands of the Khomeyniite guards.

President Cables Bulgarian President on Holiday

GF100540 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text of congratulatory cable sent by Saddam Husayn, president of the Republic of Iraq, to Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, on Bulgaria's national day]

[Text] Your excellency Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria:

On Bulgaria's national day, it pleases us to send your excellency, in the name of Iraq and on our own behalf, warm congratulations and wishes, affirming our anxiousness to develop the friendship and cooperation relations existing between our countries for the general good of our friendly peoples. We wish you continued good health and happiness and your country more prosperity.

[signed] Saddam Husayn, president of the Republic of Iraq.

JORDAN TIMES Scores 'New Jersey' Deployment

JN140750 Amman Jordan Times in English 14 Sep 83 p 4

[Editorial: "45,000 Tons of Stupidity"]

[Text] Contrary to earlier 20th Century American dicta, the Reagan administration appears to talk loudly, carry a big stick — and turn off its rational faculties. The announcement by United States Secretary of Defence Caspar Weinberger that he had ordered the 45,000-ton battleship *New Jersey* to sail into the Atlantic to be available for possible duty off the Lebanese coast was accompanied by Pentagon officials' statements to the effect that the move was intended "to send a message to Syria."

We may have our own difficulties and disagreements with Syria, related both to regional incidents and to longer term ideological differences, but we cannot remain silent in the face of such a blatantly stupid and shallow move such as the American Administration has made this week. If the people in charge of moving battleships around in Washington would spend less time flexing their muscles and more time using their brains, they would quickly realise that their show of force will neither solve the problems of Lebanon nor contribute to achieving the broader Middle East peace which is the stated objective of the United States and almost everybody else in the region.

We find it peculiar — even vulgar — that the United States is so fast to "send a message" to Syria, but so slow to send a similar message to Israel, when it has been the American-supported,-financed, and -condoned aggressiveness of Israel over the past several decades that has kept the region in turmoil. If the United States is so enthusiastic about sending messages, it should start by sending messages to its disappointed old friends in the Arab World who spent the better part of the past year asking it to put some substance behind its verbal professions of wanting to push ahead with (remember it?) the Reagan initiative to achieve a broad Middle East peace. Why is the United States so quick and so macho when it comes to sending messages to Syria, but so evasive, apologetic and weak-kneed when it comes to sending messages to Israel? Why did the United States not send a single message to Israel between September 1982 and April 1983, which would have given the Arabs some substance with which to devise a formula for rational and activist Arab participation in regional peace initiatives?

The current events in Lebanon do not lend themselves to solutions via the interjection of 45,000-ton battleships from the United States. This move will only further highlight the fundamental inconsistencies and hypocrisy of American policy in the Middle East — a message that the American Administration obviously does not wish to understand.

King Husayn's Visit to South Korea Reported

For reportage on the visit of King Husayn to Seoul, including remarks attributed to him on the downing of the South Korean airliner, see the South Korean section of the 14 September Asia & Pacific *Daily Report*, and subsequent issues.

Al-Jumayyil, Political Committee Review Security
NC131359 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Telephone dispatch by unidentified radio reporter from the Presidential Palace — live]

[Text] In a previous dispatch we pointed out what had taken place during the meeting of the higher liaison body's political committee that was chaired by President al-Jumayyil. A statement was issued about the meeting:

His Excellency President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil chaired the periodic meeting of the higher liaison body at noon today. Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan, Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim, the U.S. and Italian ambassadors, the French and British charges d'affaires, the commanders of the multinational forces, and the Lebanese team of officers attended the meeting.

The president began his speech by addressing the government's congratulations to the Lebanese Army, which is courageously defending the homeland's sovereignty and unity. He emphasized that the Army has passed its test by maintaining its tenacious unity, daring, and sacrifices, which is the best proof of Lebanese solidarity and a response to those who claim that the war in Lebanon is a civilian war. The Army represents a picture of the Lebanese people in their various communities.

His excellency also thanked the multinational forces for the efforts they are making to help the Lebanese Govcernment in all fields. He offered condolences over the members of the multinational force who fell in the field of honor. He expressed hope that these forces will continue to give further support and aid to the Lebanese Government to enable it to ride out its tragedy.

His excellency emphasized that the current war is not one among the Lebanese but one by foreigners against the Lebanese — foreigners who are using and exploiting local general contradictions, the likes of which exist in any country in the world, against the Lebanese. His excellency affirmed Lebanon's openness to dialogue even with the parties that are harming it, provided such a dialogue is one of mutual respect. He emphasized that Lebanon will not submit to the language of weapons. He also praised the Saudi and U.S. initiatives.

In his turn, Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan spoke, supporting President al-Jumayyil's statement and calling on the multinational forces to be a true witness to the foreigners' war against Lebanon and on the land of Lebanon. He asserted that the glaring proof of this is that in the areas where the Lebanese Army is present, there is no fighting or massacres, but calm, reassurance, peace, and stability.

Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim then explained the phases through which the current contacts have passed and the principles to which Lebanon adheres in the negotiations. Dr Salim then dealt with the various future possibilities for the multinational force's participation with the Lebanese Army in establishing the state's control.

The higher liaison body's general coordinator then dealt with the military aspects of these possibilities.

At the outset of the meeting the head of the military operations room at the Presidential Palace presented a report on the current security situation. He also demonstrated with figures the number of the vehicles [aliyat] and foreign armed personnel who are participating in the recurrent attacks on the positions of the Lebanese Army, which has repulsed and continues to repulse these attacks with extreme courage, inflicting heavy losses in life and equipment on the aggressors.

That was the statement issued following the meeting of the higher liaison body's political committee.

After the meeting, President al-Jumayyil received Amir Faysal Arslan. No information about this meeting is available.

Information Minister Responds to Ash-Shar' Remarks
NC132141 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] Reacting to a statement by Faruq ash-Shar', Syrian minister of state for foreign affairs and acting information minister, that Syria considers the regime in Lebanon legitimate as long as it responds to the Syrian and Saudi proposals and the Lebanese Nationalist Forces' demands, Minister of Information and Justice Roger Shaykhani made the following statement:

The legitimacy of the Lebanese regime needs no testimony from anyone and is not subject to any criterion other than that approved by the popular national will, Lebanese law, and international norms and laws.

Minister Shaykhani added: The popular national will is represented by Lebanese constitutional institutions, which have been working uninterruptedly, including the Chamber of Deputies, which last year elected Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil president of the republic with an unprecedented majority. The Lebanese opposition, being a democratic opposition, recognizes the regime's legitimacy, and the proof of this are the stands taken by the leaders of this opposition.

International will is represented by the international support and backing for Lebanon through its present legitimate regime, whose perseverance and continuity have the greatest effect on Lebanon's perseverance and continuity.

Concluding, Minister Shaykhani said: Lebanon is proud that its legitimacy has continued uninterrepted since the establishment of its constitutional regime. Lebanon continues to hope that it will receive the required support and assistance from all its brothers in the service not only of its interest but of the interest of all, particularly of the Arabs, and for the safeguarding of right, justice, and peace.

Beirut on Saudi Mediation, U.S. Support
NC140838 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Text] While the security situation in the mountain is characterized by violence in general and implies many dangers, political and diplomatic efforts resumed today for reaching a cease-fire and initiating a national dialogue. These efforts appear to be a last attempt before matters are driven to new horizons fraught with dangers on the basis of the U.S. decision issued yesterday which implies a threat to use force.

According to reports, Saudi Arabia asked the United States to give it 48 hours to try once again and for the last time to arrive at the desired agreement before Washington resorts to the measures which it has threatened to adopt to settle the situation in favor of the Lebanese legitimate authorities. Washington affirmed its commitment to support the legitimate authorities by more than mere words this time. On this basis, Prince Bandar ibn Sultan is continuing his contacts in Damascus today before returning to Saudi Arabia, carrying with him the results after informing Lebanon of them.

U.S. Presidential envoy Robert McFarlane, who is in Beirut, is awaiting the outcome of Prince Bandar's contacts in Damascus before deciding whether to visit the Syrian capital. Late last night, McFarlane met with Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim and Presidential Adviser for National Affiars Dr Wadi' Haddad. McFarlane briefed Minister Salim and Dr Haddad on the results of his talks in Saudi Arabia. These are summed up by the fact that Saudi Arabia understands the Lebanese positions. Saudi Arabia does not regard them as a rejectionist stance but one compatible with the Lebanese state's sovereignty.

KUNA Reports on Saudi Mediation Efforts
LD141019 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0903 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Excerpt] Beirut, 14 Sep (KUNA) — Lebanon has reached the highest level of alertness in anticipation of the coming critical hours. Well informed sources here told KUNA today that Saudi Arabia has asked the Lebanese and American authorities for 48 hours to make a last mediation attempt with the sides in the conflict — the government and the opposition — which would be the final effort. These circles consider that the resumption of the Saudi mediation, approved by the Saudi cabinet during its recent session, might be "an indicator toward solving the problem," or "a last attempt to achieve an agreement because its stagnation will lead to many negative reflections," or "the beginning of harmony in the positions among Saudi Arabia, Syria, and the sides opposing the Lebanese Government at the expense of the Lebanese Government".

Saudi Arabia is threatening to freeze its mediation effort if the sides do not agree a cease-fire.

The Saudi offer, according tothese sources, is:

1. Immediate cease-fire on all fronts, with the sides remaining in the positions they have reached.

2. Commissioning a committee of observers to implement the cease-fire.

3. Holding a national meeting in which the Lebanese sides participate without prior conditions.

The sources told KUNA that the countries participating in the multinational forces, the United States, France, Italy, and Britain, support the Saudi plan submitted by Prince Bandar ibn Sultan ibn 'Abd al-Aziz. The sources stated that Western diplomats described the plan as constituting a middle-of-the road solution between the stand of the Lebanese authorities and that of the opposition.

However, dispute exists regarding the role of the Army. While the authorities insist on the Army's staying in its positions, the opposition demands that the Army be kept away from internal issues and to be devoted to confronting "the external enemies of the homeland" and to replace it with Internal Security Forces

The sources added that they consider all solutions, if successful, as "temporary remedies" in preparation for a new military confrontation or at least the establishment of traditional fighting fronts, including shelling, sniping, periods of calm, and repeated cease-fire agreements, as it was during the Lebanese crisis since 1975, until matters become clear to the decision-making capitals before deciding if they want "Lebanon to continue or to be dismembered."

The sources told KUNA that the aim of the current mediation attempts is to reach "temporary solutions" so that the situation is not escalated and that Lebanese military confrontation occuring [words indistinct].

A well informed source here revealed that Lebanon is expecting a firm American stance, which should be more than just rhetoric and which would be "an official stance coming from the administration of President Ronald Reagan."

The Lebanese Government has asked the United States to give the Marines the authority to confront those who challenge the Lebanese Army, so as to ease military pressure on the Army in order to give it freedom of movement in the mountains.

Presidential envoy Robert MacFarlane briefed Lebanese officials on the results of his talks in Saudi Arabia immediately on his return to Beirut last night when he met Minister of Foreign Affairs Elie Salim and the Lebanese president's adviser for ntional security, Wadi' Haddad, in the presence of his own assistant, Richard Fairbanks, and the U.S. ambassador to Beirut, Robert Dillon. Some circles here expect MacFarlane to wait for the results of Prince Bandar's contacts in Damascus concerning his visit there, especially as he waited in the U.S. Embassy in Damascus during his last visit to the Syrian capital for 24 hours to fix an appointment with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and Foreign Minister Abd al-Halim Khaddam.

With regard to the UN Security Council, Lebanese Foreign Ministry sources say that if current Saudi and American efforts succeed, then the matter will be confined to directing an appeal from the Security Council for a cease-fire. But if the efforts fail, Lebanon might then escalate matters and submit a "complaint" to the Security Council.

Observers here consider Lebanon to be reaching [words indistinct] "that is, to a dangerous red line," a grave escalation, the consequences of which cannot be predicted. The former prime minister, Salim as-Sulh, has stated that the development of the role of the major powers in the armed conflict will only lead to the internationalization of the battle after internationalizing the crisis, together with the alarming consequences that this will produce.

Former President Sulayman Franjiyah in his "weekly council" called on the president of the Lebanese Republic to ask for joint deterrent forces from all the Arab countries. He attacked the practices of the Phalangist Party in the region it controls, describing them as conflicting with Lebanese interests.

AN-NAHAR, AL-ANWAR on Saudi Role, U.S. Support

NC140714 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 14 Sep 83

[press review]

[Excerpt] Commenting on Prince Bandar's mission, *An-Nahar* says: Saudi Arabia cannot resign its role which aims to help Lebanon save itself. This is not only because Saudi Arabia wishes to carry out this role but also because in its move Saudi Arabia is doing so in the name of most of the Arab states.

An-Nahar adds: It can be said that Prince Bandar's attempt is important and decisive. Should this attempt fail, it means in practice that McFarlane and his superiors will have to face decisions similar to the 1982 war decisions.

The paper affirms that the regime's cohesion and the Army's war against outside attack are two adequate reasons for the U.S. and Congress' support for helping Lebanon with various political and military means.

Al-Anwar discusses the U.S. decision to extend absolute support to the Lebanese legitimate authorities, according them complete political and military support. Citing diplomatic information, the paper adds that the reinforcement of the U.S. fleet is not for the sake of Lebanon only but for protecting U.S. influence throughout the region. Consequently, the United States, which is not prepared to abandon everyone, also knows that preserving everyone also preserves the Lebanese. As long as the development of the Lebaense crisis could lead to negative or positive results in the region, a negative development would mean the downfall of all regimes in the region, including the end of U.S. influence. A positive development would, however, lead to strengthening these regimes and U.S. influence.

Salim Meets With Britain's Luce 14 September

NC140913 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Text] At 1000 today, Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim met in one of the Republican Palace's offices with British Minister of State Richard Luce. He is visiting Lebanon to inspect the British contingent in the multinational force and to hold talks with Lebanese officials.

Internal Security Forces Recall Reserves

NC140932 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Text] The Internal Security Forces have recalled their reserves. The recall order says:

1. The officers and members of the Internal Security Forces are recalled to active service. They shall report to one of the two stations: the Barbar al-Khazin barracks — a motorized unit in Verdun — or the Muhammad Nasir Barracks in An-Nahr. This is effective 19 September 1983 until 30 September at the latest.

2. This order includes the reserve officers and members of the first and second groups.

3. Violators will be prosecuted before the military court in accordance with the provisions of Article 284 of legislative decree No 33 dated 19 January 1955.

4. The reserves shall present themselves with civilian clothing and shall bring with them individual hygiene requirements.

5. Exempted from this order are reservists outside the country who obtained the necessary travel permits.

6. This order shall be published and notified as necessary.

Italian Contingent To Get Better Protection

AU131947 Rome ANSA in English 1935 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] (ANSA) Rome, September 13 — The Italian Defense Ministry announced plans today to provide better air and ground protection for Italian troops stationed in Lebanon. The announcement came after a meeting in Rome today between Defense Minister Giovanni Spadolini and the chiefs of staff of the three armed forces branches.

The role of the Italian contingent in the multinational peacekeeping force will remain unchanged and there are no plans to change its duties or extend its area of operation to other parts of Lebanon, the ministry added. The only changes will involve an improvement in the arms and military equipment the contingent has for its own defense.

"If attacked", the communique concluded, "the units will respond with all of the means they have at their disposal".

Syrians, Palestinians Taken Prisoner by Army

NC131435 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1407 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] A Lebanese military source confirmed a short while ago a Radio Free Lebanon report that a group of Syrians and Palestinians was taken prisoner by Lebanese Army units during an abortive penetration and offensive operation waged on Army positions on the Suq al-Gharb'Alayh front. The attackers were supported by vehicles and by intensive artillery and rocket fire.

Official Lebanese quarters were informed of the operation and foreign diplomatic missions were also notified of this matter, which confirms the overt Syrian-Palestinian interference in the current battles.

Army Clashes With Gunmen in Mountain Area

NC131655 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Excerpts] A military source stated tonight that clashes took place between the Lebanese Army and foreign gunmen in the Suq al-Gharb and Kayfun areas from 1500 to 1715. All the gunmen's positions were destroyed or silenced.

Security sources reported that artillery fire was exchanged between Duhur ash-Shuwayr and Bulunia at 1720. Shells fell on Bikfayya, Zuq Musbih, Bayt Shabab, Zuq Mikayil, (Al-Wayzi), and Burj al-Futuh. The exchanges were still going on until 1800. An artillery exchange began at 1600 among Darayya, 'Anut, and Hasrut.

A security report says the artillery exchanges today included the B'abda area. Shells fell on Al-Hazimiyah, but no casualties have been reported. The roads leading to Galeri Sim'an and Kafr Shima are still cut.

Army Repulses Attack on Qabr Shmun 13 September

NC131637 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1613 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] A short while ago, the Lebanese Army repulsed a Syrian-Palestinian-socialist attack from Baysur on its positions in Qabr Shmun. The attack was preceded by an intensive shelling. Information indicates that the attackers suffered casualties and that one of their vehicles was destroyed.

Meanwhile, Syrian-Palestinian-socialist shelling of the Kasrawan coast has continued. Over 25 Grad missiles have been fired from the upper Al-Matn. No casualties have been reported.

The foreigners have also continued their shelling of Army positions in Suq al-Gharb. At the same time, Amal gunmen and their collaborators have set up roadblocks on roads branching out from the airport and At-Tayyunah traffic circles. It was reported that a number of citizens were kidnapped, but their number is not known yet.

Clashes Continuing in Suq al-Gharb Area 13 Sep

NC131910 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] The Army positions in the Suq al-Gharb area have been subjected to an assault from several axes. A military sources said the Army violently repelled the assault and the clashes are continuing.

The Army positions in the 'Ayn ad-Dilbah area in the southern suburb [of Beirut] were subjected to sniper fire. The Army responded by firing at the emplacements the gunmen were using, destroying one and silencing the sources of fire.

RFL: Syrians Reinforce Positions Near Suq al-Gharb

NC140808 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0745 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Text] According to security reports, the Syrians and Palestinians are reinforcing their positions opposite the Lebanese Army on the Suq al-Gharb-'Alayh axis and opposite the Lebanese Forces in Iqlim Al-Kharrub.

According to reports from the south, the gunmen of Junblatt, the Syrians, and the Palestinians have carried out a massacre of the Christians in the township of Ma'asir ash-Shuf. The security organs concerned will conduct the necessary investigation.

VOAL on Ash-Shuf-'Alayh Military Situation

NC140722 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 0530 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Excerpts] The military situation in the Ash-Shuf and 'Alay areas remained tense against a background of sporadic clashes. In the security domain, this morning the combat axes on the mountain and in the Al-Kharrub region are the scene of intense caution coupled with intermittent clashes. Our Al-Kharrub correspondent informed us that the military situation prevailing in this area — on the axes of 'Ayn al-Hawr and the ridges that overlook it and on the axes of (Bishtin), Al-Jiyah, and Barjah — is limited to an exchange of automatic fire.

Last night, these axes witnessed violent clashes during which automatic weapons and artillery were used. The townships of Darayya, 'Anut, az-Za'ruriyah, and Hasrut came under indiscriminate shelling that originated from the Phalangist militia emplacements in (Al-Mushrit), As-Sa'diyat, and Al-Mtullah. The shelling left a number of dead and wounded, including, in 'Anut, martyr Majid Isma'il, the son of the township's mukhtar. The shelling also caused considerable damage to residential buildings.

The roads to Darayya and 'Anut are considered very precarious because they are under concerted sniper fire originating from the township of Al-Mtullah and from the ridges overlooking 'Ayn al-Hawr, which 3 days ago was handed over to the Phalangist militias by the Zionist occupation forces.

In another development, men of the Phalangist militias in (Wadi az-Zuni) yesterday confiscated the food and medical aid that was sent to Shhim for distribution among the villages of the Al-Kharrub region. This action completely contradicts the reports that have been disseminated by the information media on the arrival of this aid in Shhim.

In another development, sporadic gunfire bursts were noted this morning on the Suq al-Gharb-'Ayn ar-Rummanah axis, which had earlier been the scene of violent clashes that continued until midnight last night.

The Ash-Shuwayfat-Khaldah-'Aramun axis is also the scene of clashes. Furthermore, some shells have fallen on this axis. We also note that the contact line in Ash-Shiyah near the Ghandur factory, the Lebanese Book House, and the post office yard last night were the scene of exchanges with automatic weapons and missiles.

Al-Matn, Kasrawan Coast Shelled by Syrians, Leftists
NC140835 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0815 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Text] The coasts of Al-Matn and Kasrawan are being indiscriminately shelled by the Syrian and leftists emplacements in Upper al-Matn. Citizens are requested to be cautious.

Sniper Fire Directed at Army in Ash-Shiyah
NC141032 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Text] The security situation in general is relatively calm but sniper fire was opened this morning on Army positions in Ash-Shiyah. The Army returned and silenced the fire. The Army also removed sand bags which certain gunmen had put up. The Beirut-Tripli highway was cut at Al-Barbarah to protest the siege of Dayr al-Qamar.

An Israeli force crossed the withdrawal line this morning toward Iqlim al-Kharrub, which is near the line, and took up position near the Shhim township junction.

Aid Convoy Barred From Reaching Dayr al-Qamar
NC131441 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] Civil defense sources declared at 1600 today that the convoy of food and first aid, which proceeded to Dayr al-Qamar today stopped in Batir ash-Shuf where it was prevented from continuing on its way to take food supplies to the refugees in Dayr al-Qamar. The sources said the convoy will returned to Sidon and contacts will be made again tomorrow to have the convoy enter Dayr al-Qamar.

As for the supply convoy that proceeded to Shhim from Sidon, it arrived at its destination and the aid was distributed to the refugees there. The aid was secured by the union of the Sidon and Az-Zahrani municipalities.

VOL: New Massacre of Christians in Ash-Shuf
NC140500 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0415 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Text] Within the scheme of their massacres, there are reports that the socialists have committed a new bestial massacre of innocent people in Ma'asir ash-Shuf. The massacre claimed 84 victims.

Israeli Force Crosses Al-Awwali Line Northward
NC141010 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0915 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Text] At 1100 today, 13 Israeli vehicles, tanks and troop carriers, arrived at the Al-Jiyah power plant. Some 5 minutes later, five vehicles headed for (Tallat az-Za'rur). This is not the first time that Israeli forces have crossed their deployment line along the Al-Awwali River.

Israeli Force Enters Iqlim al-Kharrub 14 Sep
NC141056 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 1030 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Text] An Israeli vehicular force entered Iqlim al-Kharrub at noon today and took up positions on the 'Ayn al-Hawr-al-Burjayn axis in an attempt to strengthen the Phalangist militias. [passage indistinct]

Army Responsibility in Attack on YAR House Denied
NC121534 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] An official source has announced in the name of the foreign and national defense ministries the Lebanese Government's regret over the incident to which the YAR charge d'affaires' house was subjected on the evening of 8-9 September. Gunmen dressed in military uniforms had entered the house, claiming to be from the Amir Fakhr ad-Din barracks. This act prompted the wife of the Yemeni diplomat to rush to her room and to take a large quantity of pills, intending to commit suicide lest her honor be violated. This necessitated her removal to the hospital where she is still in a coma.

The source said that investigations carried out by the military authorities in the Lebanese Army and the Foreign and Expatriates Ministry revealed that the gunmen had no relationship with the Lebanese Army. The Defense and Foreign Ministries categorically deny that Lebanese Army personnel had anything to do with the case.

It is emphasized that subversive elements had taken advantage of the well-known circumstances and carried out this action. Lebanon is very eager to maintain good and fraternal relations with the YAR as well as to ensure diplomatic immunity for all members of the diplomatic corps in Lebanon.

Major Haddad Issues Orders on Deserters

JN121316 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 1000 GMT 12 Sep

[Text] Leader of free Lebanon Major Sa'd Haddad this morning issued the following:

First, as soon as a Christian or a Druze is killed or kidnapped in Ash-Shuf or Beirut, rumors are circulated that the relatives or sons of the sect to which the killed or kidnapped person belongs will slaughter any minority which is residing in or close to their village. Accordingly, we would like to repeat to all the sons of free Lebanon that everybody should understand that there is absolutely no connection between free Lebanon and the events taking place in Ash-Shuf and 'Alayh, because these areas are one thing and free Lebanon is another.

It is true that we are affected by events there, but we sincerely hope that calm and peace will be restored to these areas and that after the departure of all foreigners from their territories coexistence will be restored. We do not object to Christians or Druze going to fight in Ash-Shuf and 'Alayh, although we do not like this to happen. Nevertheless, we are deeply concerned, not out of weakness but out of faith, faith that free Lebanon shall not be influenced by what is taking place in the fighting zones. We insist on keeping free Lebanon a model country of love and coexistence, and we will not permit anybody to encroach on its stability.

Those who circulate such tendentious rumors must stop this immediately. We also ask everyone to strengthen their faith in free Lebanon and not be influenced by any rumor which they might hear. Everyone must cooperate in building this homeland and keeping it lofty.

Second, there is a large number of military men in free Lebanon who deserted from the Lebanese Army and are walking around in their military uniforms, carrying arms. Therefore, in order to avoid any conflict between them and Army elements who are legally present in free Lebanon, those deserters who do not carry a permit or mission authorization are prohibited from carrying arms or walking around in military uniform. Those violating this order shall be imprisoned until their cases are settled. Roadblock personnel and patrols of the free Lebanon army are entrusted to implement this order.

It shall be noted that the deserters are allowed in free Lebanon only in civilian clothes.

AFP: PSP Source on 'Red Lines' Around Beirut

NC131407 Paris AFP in English 1401 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Excerpts] Amman, Sept 13 (AFP) — Three "red lines" have been drawn on the map round Beirut in an effort to halt clashes between warring Lebanese factions, a source close to the Druze Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) said here today. The scheme was drawn up after negotiations by a Saudi mediation mission, and contacts with all sides by members of the multinational force (United States, France, Italy and Britain) based in Beirut.

The "red lines" forbid Mr Walid Junblatt's Syrian-backed PSP to enter Dayr al-Qamar village in the heart of the Ash-Shuf Mountains, which they had surrounded for more than a week, the source said. The PSP forces are also forbidden to attempt to take control of the village of Suq al-Gharb in the 'Alayh region, which overlooks the base of U.S. Marines from the multinational force.

The Lebanese Army took control of Suq al-Gharb when Christian militia "Lebanese Forces" moved out last week.

In return, the Lebanese Army and Lebanese Forces will not attempt to enter the Druze village of Qabr Shmun 10 kms (6.5 miles) southwest of 'Atayh, which is under PSP control, the source added. Lebanese Army troops have been positioned outside the village since the end of last week.

Meanwhile, the Saudi mediation mission undertaken by Amir Bandar ibn Sultan between the Lebanese authorities on one side and the PSP and Syria on the other has apparently bogged down since Monday because of the incompatible demands of both sides. Lebanon has refused to replace its Army troops in the Ash-Shuf and 'Alayh region with police, as Mr Junblatt has asked, the PSP source said. Mr Junblatt and his supporters have in turn refused the Lebanese authorities' suggestion for an arbitration commission made up of representatives of all Lebanese factions to negotiate a peaceful settlement.

AS-SAFIR Paper Referred to Military Court

NC131250 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] The Army Command has referred the newspaper *As-Safir* to the military court for publishing false reports that could stir up sectarian strife.

VOL Reports Demonstration in Dar'a, Southern Syria

NC131552 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] According to information available to the Voice of Lebanon, a demonstration was staged in the town of Dar'a [in southern Syria] today. The demonstrators criticized the Syrian regime and called for an immediate withdrawal from Lebanon. Security forces and intelligence men dispersed the demonstrators and arrested a number of them.

The demonstration occurred during the funeral of Mahmud 'Amrani, who was fighting with the Ba'th forces against the Army in Lebanon.

Ash-Shar': U.S. Causing Escalation in Lebanon

JN132133 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2015 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Faruq ash-Shar' met this afternoon with correspondents of Arab and world news agencies in Damascus. He talked about the ongoing developments in the Lebanese arena, Syria's principled stand on these developments, and the Syrian-Saudi efforts to cease the fighting in Lebanon and bring about a just settlement through a democratic dialogue among the Lebanese sides in order to preserve Lebanon's sovereignty, independence, Arabism, and the unity of its land and people. He asserted that political dialogue to achieve national accord has been Syria's main objective since 1976. He emphasized that Syria has exerted strenuous efforts in the past few days to reach a cease-fire in Lebanon and has called for the need to embark on a national dialogue to deal with all the suspended issues, which concern all factions of the Lebanese people. He added that with our brothers in Saudi Arabia, we have reached realistic formula to cease the fighting and achieve a national accord. However, it became clear that the ruling regime in Bierut is trying to place barriers in the face of any political settlement and is acting to further escalate the military practices in an attempt to reach a settlement militarily.

His excellency the minister held the United States responsible for escalating tension in Lebanon and for encouraging the Beirut government to not respond favorly to the political settlement, thus subjecting Lebanon and the region to grave dangers.

Minister Ash-Shar' added: We have announced since the beginning that we are for a cease-fire on all axes and in all parts of Lebanon. We called for not implicating the [Lebanese] army in the Lebanese internal conflicts and for embarking on a national dialogue to achieve the objectives unanimously agreed on by the national and sincere forces in Lebanon. However, the threats made by some U.S. officials have further complicated the situation, caused it to deteriorate, and have encouraged the Beirut government to depend on the support of U.S. Marines to settle the matter militarily. The minister drew the attention of U.S. public opinion in particular, and the world public opinion in general, to the seriousness of any direct U.S. involvement in Lebanon that will result in repercussions, whose consequences are difficult to predict. He said that the U.S. involvement in Vietnam did not begin with a larger number of forces than that which is now present in Beirut and off the Lebanese coast.

Asked about Syria's stand on the Lebanese Government's complaint to the UN Security Council, Ash-Shar' said: What is now happening in Lebanon is an internal conflict among purely Lebanese parties. The complaint to the UN Security Council in such cases constitutes a serious precedence, because the Security Council would then interfere for the first time in the internal affairs of a UN member-state. He added that the Beirut government's claim on the Syrian forces' participation in the fighting is baseless. This claim aims at belittling the role and influence of the Lebanese nationalist forces and at giving the U.S. Marines an excuse to change their former mission into a combat one, something that will endanger international security and peace if it happens.

Further Report on News Conference

JN131913 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1710 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] The U.S. military escalation is a warning to Syria, as indicated by the U.S. White Hosue spokesman. It seems that Damascus is regarding the U.S. military escalation very seriously. It replied to this U.S. escalation and treat through the mouth of Faruq ash-Shar', Syrian minister of state for foreign affairs and acting information minister, who held a news conference in Damascus today. Louis Faris, our Damascus correspondent, attended this news conference.

[Begin Faris recording] Minister ash-Shar' warned against a U.S. military involvement in Lebanon and said that Washington will not be able to limit the area of tension in case of a military intervention. Minister ash-Shar' also said that the accusations leveled at Syria over its forces' participation in the fighting or its procrastination over a cease-fire agreement are false and baseless, and are aimed at undermining the Syrian stand and perplexing public opinion. He added: Although the attempts to cast doubt on Syria's stand are not new, such attempts are extremely critical and sensitive under the current circumstances. He announced that since the 1976 Syrian initiative on Lebanon, the strategic Syrian stand has been that of preserving the unity of Lebanon — both land and people — and keeping it away from any foreign intervention. He said that this Syrian slogan takes precedence over any other slogan.

He added that the present Lebanese regime and the Phalangist militias are trying to settle the matter militarily, and that they are doing their best in this regard through their continuous attempts to thwart the joint Syrian-Saudi efforts. He added that Syria has exerted many strenuous efforts to achieve a cease-fire and embark on a national dialogue between the warring forces, but the regime and the Phalangist militias rejected these efforts and used the Army — an army which Syria does not consider to be a balanced army representing all strata of people — to settle the situation militarily in western Beirut and [the southern] suburb.

Minister ash-Shar' added that during the last 3 months Syria has advised all U.S. envoys not to implicate the Army in internal conflicts, so that it can be a unifying rather than a dividing element. However, he said, the Americans did not take this advice, despite their conviction that it was reasonable. The Syrian minister said: We feel that the U.S. decision in favor of escalation is proven by the concentration of these large forces, by the increase of the number of fleets and Marines, and by their exploitation of some shells which fell on the Marines as a pretext both for U.S. interference and plain bias as well as for the violation of the multinational force's principal mission. Syria considers this to be a very serious development by the United States. It also believes that when the United States began its interference in Vietnam it did not begin with a larger number of soldiers and fleets than the number with which it began in Lebanon.

Faruq ash-Shar' said that this serious step toward a U.S. military involvement in Lebanon will lead to a serious escalation in the region which, in turn, will pose a real threat to world peace and

security. He announced that Syria draws the attention of U.S. public opinion in particular, and the world public opinion in general, to the seriousness of any direct U.S. military involvement in Lebanon.

Therefore, he said, facts must be clearly known. He added: We have exerted strenuous effots to reach a cease-fire in Lebanon, and have called for the need to embark on a national dialogue in order to achieve a national accord under which all suspended issues can be dealt with. These were joint Syrian-Saudi efforts. The Saudi brothers have greatly participated in this regard, and agreement was reached on joint points which were signed by Prince Bandar and Minister Khaddam. However, the Lebanese regime's circles tried to distort the Syrian and Saudi stand. They claimed that they are the ones who want a cease-fire, although they are the main obstacle in this respect. He added that President al-Jumayyil is primarily responsible for the failure to cease fire and begin dialogue.

He stated that last Thursday the Saudi and Lebanese sides agreed to certain points which were presented to Syria. There was a joint Syrian-Saudi understanding to cease fire and restore normal life to eastern and western Beirut through a plan to preserve a balanced security and begin dialogue for accord. When U.S. envoy McFarlane came to Damascus, he found the proposals constructive and positive. He said that he would go to convince President al-Jumayyil to accept them. On that same day, we were surprised to hear of the U.S. threat against Syria.

At this point, Minister ash-Shar' presented to the newsmen the document which Prince Bandar and Minister Khaddam signed on Sunday. It contained four points:

1. Observing an immediate cease-fire under the supervision of neutral observers in all the fighting areas, and guaranteeing the repatriation of evacuees since 1975.

2. Abstaining from using the Army as a side [to the conflict] and deploying the internal security forces on the mountain.

3. Calling for a general and comprehensive meeting by the Lebanese president in order to immediately embark on a national dialogue with the participation of Franjiyah, Karami, and Junblatt for the National Salvation Front; Nabih Birri for the Amal Movment; Camille Sham'un and Pierre al-Jumayyil for the Lebanese Front; and Sa'ib Salam and Raymond Iddih.

4. The participation of a Syrian representative and a Saudi representative.

Ash-Shar' added: We believe that the U.S. side did not try to convince the Lebanese side, but encouraged its rejection. Minister ash-Shar' wondered how the U.S. side succeeded in convincing the Lebanese side to sign a capitulatory agreement with Israel and failed to convince it to sign a cease-fire agreement between the warring Lebanese factions. He added that this makes us believe that the U.S. trend, as indicated by the media escalation coupled with warnings and threats against Syria, harbors a U.S. intention to detonate the situation in the region. He stated that there are clear intentions to embark on a large military action being planned by the United States in Lebanon.

He also said that the Lebanese accord is a Syrian strategic, and not tactical, demand. He denied any Syrian participation in fighting. He said verbatim: If we want to participate, we will do so undaunted by anyone. Asked how Syria will act in case of a U.S. military intervention, he said: We will defend our stand and our Lebanese allies with all available means. However, we are eager for a political solution. We warn of and draw attention to the fact that the Americans will not be able to confine the area or extent of the U.S. military involvement. He also said that the joint Syrian-Saudi proposals are final, and warned that any attempt by the other sides to settle the situation militarily will be doomed to failure. He reiterated that Syria has no regional ambitions in Lebanon.

Finally, regarding Lebanon's initiative in the UN Security Council the Syrian minister said: This complaint does not concern the Security Council, because it is a purely internal Lebanese affair. He added that submitting the subject to the Security Council constitutes a serious precedence, because the Security Council would then interfere for the first time in the internal affairs of a UN member state.

Asked by our radio if Syria considers President al-Jumayyil to be a legitimate president of Lebanon, he said verbatim: He is so, just as much as he responds to the Syrian-Saudi proposals. We must not forget that responding to these proposals is a national demand, and that these proposals express the opinion of the majority of the Lebanese people.[end recording]

AL-BA'TH, ATH-THAWRAH on U.S. Threat of Force

JN140727 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0345 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Press review]

[Text] Under the headline "The U.S. Decision To Wage War" *Al-Ba'th* says: The serious escalation of the U.S. stand toward the Lebanese issue in particular and the Arab region in general means in one way or another that the Reagan administration has made a clear and explicit decision to wage war. There is no doubt that the United States has decided to detonate the region and consequently to transform it into a second Vietnam.

Al-Ba'th adds: That's how the Reagan administration has translated its political decision into a military one and which began by issuing threats to Syria and has been crowned with explicit orders from the U.S. President to directly interfere, open fire, and participate in the fighting against the Lebanese nationalist forces. In short, this is a declaration of war against all those who oppose the U.S. wish to make the region a closed area where only the joint U.S.-Israeli interests will be implemented.

Under the headline "U.S. Interference Undermines the Bases of National Accord" *Ath-Thawrah* says: By escalating the armed military aggression against the Lebanese people, divesting its forces of the role of being part of a multinational force, and revealing the true nature of their mission as being forces of aggression and occupation, the U.S. Administration pushes the explosive situation in Lebanon to more serious stages and eliminates any possibility of this Arab country saving itself from

the Israeli occupation. This U.S. military interference will undermine the opportunities for achieving national accord because the objective of the current U.S. campaign of aggression is to support the Phalangist gangs and entrench the formula of the victor and the vanquished through military force. The U.S. Administration will be carrying out a very serious adventure whose consequences cannot be predicted because the Lebanese nationalist and progressive forces, supported by Syria and the Arab masses will not allow Lebanon to be transformed into a base for imperialist-Zionist aggression and conspiracies. These forces will continue to confront this aggression with all available means until Lebanon is liberated, regains its vitality and puts its feet on the sound course for safeguarding its unity, independence, and the future of its sons within the framework of its Arab affiliation. This is the course of Lebanon and its people. The forces of aggression cannot alter any of these facts.

Damascus: Syria Not Frightened by Threats, Fleets

JN101933 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] Why are U.S. and other fleets moving toward Lebanon? Why is the United Kingdom sending war planes to Cyprus under Lebanon's cover? Why is the United States increasing the number of its Marines in Lebanon? Why is the United States establishing an air bridge to transfer weapons and war hardware to Lebanon? If they are doing all this to bring about peace to Lebanon, then they should realize that this is not the road leading to Lebanon's peace, stability, and security. The road to Lebanon's peace, security, stability, unity, freedom, and independence does not pass through dragging this Arab country into the sphere of U.S. and Western military influence or through transforming Lebanon into a NATO military base directed against the Arab countries and acting in coordination with Israel. The road to peace, independence, and stability in Lebanon does not pass through feeding the civil war, backing one party against the other, or encouraging one party to control another party in Lebanon.

If the U.S. and Western military move is intended to frighten or terrorize the Lebanese nationalist forces — which reject the U.S.-Israeli agreement imposed on Lebanon as well as the sectarian hegemony which undermines the foundations of the Lebanese entity, state, and national unity — then this intention is mistaken because neither terrorism nor occupation have ever succeeded in terrorizing people and preventing them from struggling to achieve their freedom and independence and from confronting the forces of injustice and aggression. Israel has experienced the bitterness of this fact in Lebanon and the United States should not forget the bitterness it experienced in Vietnam.

If the U.S. and Western military move, which is taking place in coordination with the regime in Lebanon, is aimed against Syria in order to terrorize and put pressure on it, then those standing behind this move deserve pity because they are revolving in a vicious circle that will never enable them to achieve what they want. Syria cannot be frightened by threats and useless muscle-flexing demonstrations. Neither can it be dragged into what the enemies of Syria, Lebanon, and the Arabs and the friends of Israel wish for it.

Syria knows how, when, and where to act. It also knows what is possible and what is impossible. It knows the abilities and potential of each party as well as the local, regional, and international balances of power. Syria also knows the red lines, which no one can go beyond. The world realizes that Syria is clinging to its rights, its nation's rights, its own interests, as well as the interests of Lebanon and the Arab nation. If these interests agree with the interests of other states or state, then cooperation and understanding will be possible. If these interests conflict, then it will be natural for Syria to clinge to its own interests and defend them with all its force and ability.

If any party, whose interests conflict with Syria's interests, imposes struggle on Syria, then it will defend itself with all the necessary determination, with all the available equipment and methods, and with every possible efficiency and ability. Those who believe for one second that they can deal with Syria by threats of force, the use of force, pressures, intimidation, and terror will only harm themselves and open wide the doors open for possibilities that are not in their favor or in the favor of stability and peace inside and outside the region.

The achievement of peace, security, stability, and unity in Lebanon cannot be attained through aircraft carriers, air bridges, flights of planes, or massing of forces, but through expelling the Israeli invaders from the Lebanese territories and canceling the Israeli-Lebanese agreement... [remainder not processible due to technical fault].

Lebanese Regime Not Seeking National Accord

JN131350 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] It is very clear now that the forces that are hostile to Lebanon, its Arabism, unity, and territorial integrity are the forces which are still escalating the situation and evilly hampering any effort to tackle the Lebanese situation and achieve the Lebanese national accord. The Lebanese National Salvation Front [NSF] has showed its concern and desire for achieving a national accord based on sound and legitimate national demands. The Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] has also stated its national conditions and demands for holding a national dialogue and consequently for achieving a national accord.

Many Arab parties have also moved to tackle the situation, achieve the accord, and put an end to the fighting, but the parties which are hostile to Lebanon and its people insist on escalating and complicating the situation and hampering any sound dialogue. The Phalangist regime which talks about dialogue and accord is the same regime which undermines the principle of a national accord through its insistence on having the Lebanese people come under the yoke of its Phalangist army so as to carry out the Israeli-Phalangist tasks and objectives against this people. Moreover, the regime seeks the support of the Israeli enemy and urges it to openly participate in the Phalangist war against

the Lebanese people and their nationalist forces which are represented by the NSF and the Amal Movement.

The Lebanese regime has gone far beyond this by submitting the Lebanese issue to the UN Security Council in an attempt to forge facts and put Lebanon's brothers on equal footing with its enemies. It is trying to conceal its full responsibility for what is taking place in Lebanon and ignore the fact that this regime no longer represents the Lebanese people but a minority which has detached itself from the Lebanese people and which receives orders from the Israeli occupiers and its imperialist U.S. allies.

Considering this, can it be true that the Phalangist regime seeks a national accord or will agree to the national demands on which this accord must be based? The most important of these demands is to cancel the contract of submission and relinquish the Fascist trend which is represented by the equation of the victor and the vanuished and the coercion of the overwhelming majority of the Lebanese people. The answer to this question is left for the Phalangist regime which must, before talking about a national accord and dialogue, relinquish any behavior that is hostile to such anaccord, to the Lebanese people, their unity, territorial integrity, and national and Arab identity. It is the Phalangist regime which is responsible for what is taking place in Lebanon and for all the results of its alien national policy which is in harmony with the Israeli-U.S. designs.

The U.S. Administration and its allies of the states that are participating in the multinational force are behind the actions and provocations of the Lebanese regime. It is very clear that the U.S. role, which is hostile to the Arabs and which supports Israel, is actually being played in Lebanon where the U.S. force which entered Lebanon under the pretext of maintaining peace, has turned into a force of aggression against the Lebanese people and supports the Phalangist regime and army against the Lebanese people and their nationalist forces. Otherwise, what do the sorties by the U.S. planes over the Lebanese mountain mean? What does the mobilization of the naval units and their opening fire on the positions of the nationalists mean? Does the world agree with Washington's justification that this action is in defense of the security of the U.S. contingent? This justification is basically unacceptable and illogical, because Washington has involved the Marines in the Phalangist war against the Lebanese people and their nationalist forces and because Washington seeks to turn Lebanon into an Israeli-U.S. protectorate. This is why, Washington has opened fire on the Lebanese nationalist forces and issued threats against Arab Syria. Washington imagines that it can implement the U.S. plan in the Arab region even if it means destroying Lebanon. In fact, Washington is making a big mistake and involving itself in a very big problem, whose results will be as serious as the results of the Vietnam war.

If we understand the meaning of the U.S. aggression and provocation against the Lebanese people and the threats to Syria, then the Arab masses are bitterly wondering about this black return to the black past of French and British colonialism which followed the U.S. method in Lebanon. With all the imperialist arrogance, the United States has chosen to deal high-handedly with the Lebanese people and support the fascist Phalangist regime against Arab Lebanon, its forces, and nationalist masses. Therefore, the Phalangist regime, Israel, and their U.S., British, and French allies are all against the Lebanese people, their unity, territorial integrity, safety, and security. These forces are responsible for the current situation in Lebanon and will be responsible for its consequences. The Lebanese nationalist forces which represent the majority of the Lebanese people supported by Syria and the Arab nation have proved that they are the only party that is concerned about Lebanon, its peace and security, and the only party that holds the banner of a unified and independent Arab Lebanon. Under this banner and its objectives, those who seek a national accord can rally, but those who level threats and commit aggressions using foreign frigates, guns, and planes will reap only loss and regret. It will then be too late.

Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Arrives 14 September

JN140856 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0837 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Text] Damascus, 14 Sep (SANA) — Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah arrived in Damascus at 1030 today on a visit to Syria.

He was received at Damascus International Airport by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Misbah Dalati, chief of protocol; the Kuwaiti ambassador in Damascus; and the embassy staff.

Received by Khaddam

JN140857 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0838 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Text] Damascus, 14 Sep [SANA) — 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, at 1100 today received Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah in the presence of the Kuwaiti ambassador in Damascus.

During the meeting, the talks dealt with the current political Arab situation.

Syrian, Cypriot Party Delegations Meet 13 Sep

JN131522 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1415 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] Damascus, 13 Sep (SANA) — The first round of talks between the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party delegation led by Comrade Dr Fawwaz Sayyagh, national command reserve member and head of the Information and Publications Bureau, and the Cypriot Socialist Party delegation led by Dr Vassos Lissaridhis, the party's leader, began here today.

Talks during this session dealt with the tense and grave situation in the region in general, and in Lebanon in particular. The talks also dealt with the Cypriot issue and its developments, as well as the bilateral relations between the two parties and the means of developing and strengthening them.

The two sides agreed to sign a joint cooperation agreement between the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and the Cypriot Socialist Party for 1983-1985.

A joint statement will be issued at the end of the talks on the results of the meetings between the two friendly parties.

During the meeting, Comrade Sayyagh affirmed the firm and principled stand of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and its revolution, under the leadership of Comrade Hafiz al-Asad, which rejects the Israeli-U.S.-Lebanese agreement of submission and works to foil both it and all hostile designs against the Lebanese people in particular, and the Arab people in general.

Dr Lissaridhis spoke highly of the struggle of Syria's government, party, and people against U.S. imperialism and Zionism. He stressed the need for Arab and world national forces to support Syria, which opposes the conspiracy and constitutes the fundamental and last base in the Arab homeland for confronting the Zionist occupation and imperialist threats.

VOL Reports Massacre of Christians in Ash-Shuf

TA141120 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Text] The Christian radio the Voice of Lebanon claimed this morning that the Druze massacred 84 of the inhabitants of the Christian town of Ma'asir ash-Shuf. The radio said that the town is in the area controlled by the IDF. However, our monitor Mikha'el Gurdus, who received this report, says that he was told at the Defense Ministry that the town is located in the area evacuated by the IDF.

Phalangist Envoy Says Al-Jumayyil Could Capitulate

TA131114 Tel Aviv Yedi'ot Aharonot in Hebrew 13 Sep 83 pp 1, 7

[Report by Roni Shaqed]

[Text] The Phalangists' information envoy, (Elie Osta), while visiting Jerusalem, told *Yedi'ot Aharonot* yesterday that the possibility must not be ruled out that following pressure by the Americans and the Saudis, President al-Jumayyil might be forced to accept Syrian diktats for an arrangement in Lebanon within the next few days and, among other things, revoke the agreement with Israel.

(Elie Osta) emphasized that the fighting in Lebanon at the moment is not between the Druze and the Christians, but between "the Syrians and their lackeys," including terrorists from all the organizations united under the PLO umbrella, people associated with the Syrian Ba'th and pro-Communist Amal people.

He says the greater incidence of massacres and the success of the forces operating under Syrian inspiration in capturing additional objectives in the Ash-Shuf region result from the fact that Israel is refraining from extending aid to the Christians in Lebanon.

"Israel has been turning a blind eye to the truth for 2 weeks now, choosing to ignore the fact that the forces involved in attacking the Christians are Syrian, not Druze," he said, adding that he believed "this ignorance stems from the fact that if indeed it is made clear to all that the issue at hand is Syrian attacks, Israel will be forced to fulfill its commitment to intervene. You, as a nation sensitive even to the plight of its enemies, must draw the conclusions, particularly when friends are involved now."

(Elie Osta) claimed that Lebanon has shown understanding for Israel's decision to move the IDF to the Al-Awwali line and the desire of the people of Israel to have their sons go back home. "However, the very same soldiers who stayed in Lebanon, as well as their relatives, turn off their television sets in order not to watch the horrible slaughter, of which the Christians are the victim. They ask themselves whether the war's achievements were really for nothing."

Military Sources Think Lebanese Army Can Win

TA131140 Tel Aviv Davar in Hebrew 13 Sep 83 p 1

[Report by Dan Avidan]

[Excerpt] Israeli security elements well acquainted with events in Lebanon believe that despite the Lebanese Army's weakness and the manifestation of the internecine problem among its ranks, that Army can still tackle the Druze and the terrorists because it possesses improved war material and is better trained than either. The main problem the Lebanese Army faces is the fact that it still has not "digested" the modern means of warfare supplied to it by the United States, and so both officers and soldiers are shying away, for the moment, from entering into decisive combat with the Druze and the terrorists, following the long period of time when the Army was disintegrated and devoid of any fighting spirit. If the Army overcomes this psychological handicap and barrier, the experts believe it will be able — militarily — to score the upper hand over the Druze and the terrorists, assuming that Syria does not directly interfere in the fighting for fear of IDF involvement in return.

The test case for President al-Jumayyil is therefore — according to this assessment — his ability to activate the Army in the decisive battle in the Ash-Shuf region against the Druze and the terrorists, and if necessary also against the Shi'ite militia in West Beirut whose leader is still "sitting on the fence." If the Army does not risk such a confrontation, the predictable scenario in Lebanon will, in the opinion of the experts, be a weak central regime, encumbered by dictates from the Syrians and their allies in Lebanon, and the partitioning of Lebanon into influence centers where each of the focuses of power plays a role. This will perpetuate the internal struggle between these power sources and may create fertile ground for the gradual return of additional terrorists to Lebanon and increased Syrian involvement in Lebanon on the pretext that this serves as the "balancing element" maintaining an equilibrium in the fractioned political system in Lebanon.

Sharon Advocates Force To Prevent Christian Massacre

TA131627 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] Minister Sharon has suggested that the Cabinet adopt a resolution stating that, in the event the 40,000 Christians at Dayr al-Qamar face a real threat of being massacred, Israel will use force in a rescue operation beyond the Al-Awwali River. He told our military correspondent that Israel should act at once rather than waste time on persuasion efforts and that Israel's readiness to act may avoid the need to resort to force. Sharon suggested that an appeal be made to the Americans to take part in the rescue operation.

Druze Envoy Speaks of 'New Era' in Relations

TA131126 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] A delegate on behalf of the Lebanese Druze who has come to Israel has said that the Druze are prepared to launch a new

era in relations with Israel. He told our correspondent Yo'el Dar that the Druze readiness to open a new page in ties with Israel stems, among other things, from the fact that the IDF has stood by its promise and refrained from helping the Phalangists against the Druze.

West Bank Paper Says Jordan Trains Phalangists

JN121036 Jerusalem At-Tali'ah in Arabic 8 Sep p 12

[Text] *At-Tali'ah* has learned from reliable sources and the relatives of trainers in the Jordanian Army that Phalangist elements recently received training in Jordan on sophisticated electronic equipment related to explosives and for other military purposes.

Trainers in the Jordanian Army had no doubt that they were preparing these Phalangist elements for the expected Ash-Shuf massacre following the Israeli withdrawal.

YEDI'OT AHARONOT Laments U.S. Policy 'Failure'

TA131115 Tel Aviv Yedi'ot Aharonot in Hebrew 13 Sep 83 p 2

[Second editorial: "Tehran, Beirut — the Same Mistake"]

[Text] The Lebanese catastrophe points not only to Al-Jumayyil's failure, but more to that of the U.S. Administration backing him. This is where the fatal failure of the Iranian shah, whose collapse was also the outcome of U.S. policy more than the result of his own policy, is reflected in mirror-like fashion.

For Al-Jumayyil would never have gone that far in expressing reservations about us and in enclosing himself and withdrawing from us were it not for the encouragement he received from the Americans, who believed that drawing a dividing line between Beirut and Jerusalem would soften the Syrians and bring them closer to America — a surmise that was shattered so noisily, making an even louder sound than when that "line" fell in Iran.

If the Americans had taken the opposite line and taken action to set up a distinct political and military bloc, which was open and tight, between Beirut, Jerusalem and Washington, this would have impressed Syria (as well as the Soviet Union) more than any kowtowing before it. Thus today we would not have witnessed the great destruction and disaster north of us. It is a sad affair to watch Reagan, who had expected his greatest success to be scored in Beirut, standing there, having to admit utter failure.

Hundreds of Lebanese Enter Seeking Refuge

TA121422 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] More than 500 Lebanese Christian refugees, inhabitants of towns and villages in the Ash-Shuf Mountains, entered Israel today at the Rosh Haniqra border crossing. Most of them are going on to other countries, though some have requested temporary refuge in Israel.

Our correspondent Yo'el Dar reports that up to now Haifa and Nahariyya residents have taken in more than 20 Lebanese families, amounting to some 80 persons. In Hadera, the residents of one street got together and said they were willing to accommodate 10 more families from Lebanon, and inhabitants of Mi'ilya, in the Galilee, have made a similar offer.

More Lebanese Refugees

TA131721 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] Over 400 Lebanese crossed into Israel today through the border terminals at Rosh Haniqra and Metulla. The Interior Ministry's spokesman has stated that Lebanese living north of the Al-Awwali River will henceforth be allowed to enter Israel for temporary refuge or while in transit if they have valid passports or identification cards and if they can prove that they have sufficient means to support themselves. Special cases will be given preferred treatment.

Former Druze MK Threatens U.S., French Property

TA140723 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Text] One of the Israeli Druze dignitaries, former MK Shafiq As'ad, threatens harsh steps against the embassies of France and the United States in Israel, against the property of both countries, and against their citizens here if the Americans and French intervene on the side of the Phalangists in Lebanon. Our correspondent Yo'el Dar reports that this was stated in a telegram sent by As'ad last night to the prime minister and defense minister even before it became known that the United States had decided to actively intervene if the Lebanese Army is endangered.

Shafiq As'ad goes on to say in his telegram that there are clear signs that the United States and France, in coordination with Israel, intend to intervene in the fighting in Lebanon.

NRP, TAMI, Agudat Yisra'el Meet With Alignment

TA131949 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 13 Sep

[Text] Although the future coalition partners yesterday signed an accord to establish a new coalition headed by Yitzhaq Shamir, the leaders of Agudat Yisra'el, TAMI, and the National Religious Party conferred today with Alignment leaders and discussed the possibility of establishing an alternative government led by Shim'on Peres. This has been learned by our party affairs correspondent Nisim Mish'al.

Our correspondent adds that today's secret contacts were highlighted by the meeting between Shim'on Peres and coalition chairman Avraham Shapira of Agudat Yisra'el. The meeting was held at a private residence.

Alignment leaders this evening told our correspondent that if the president entrusts Shim'on Peres with the task of forming a

government, the Alignment stands a chance of setting up a coalition under its leadership.

Peres Denies Meeting

TA132110 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2100 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] The assessment emerging in consultations held by the Alignment leaders today is that the Alignment can set up a new coalition if the president turns to Shim'on Peres following Begin's resignation. Our correspondent Amnon Nadav reports that the Alignment leaders decided that no official contacts will be held with the coalition factions before Begin officially resigns. This evening Mr Peres denied a report that the Alignment held talks today with the National Religious Party, TAMI, and Agudat Yisra'el with the aim of examining the possibility of forming an Alignment-led government.

Our correspondent reports that today Mr Peres met with MK Avraham Shapira and asked him for details about the course of negotiations with the Likud.

Shamir Warns Liberal MK's

TA140933 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Text] The Likud candidate for the prime minister's post, Yitzhaq Shamir, has warned the four Liberal MK's who demand a national unity government that if a government headed by the Alignment is formed, the historical responsibility will be theirs. He spoke at a meeting of the Liberal faction in the Likud. Our correspondent Arye Golan reports that most of the speakers in the meeting, among them Ministers Nisim, Pat and Moda'i, criticized the four members' initiative and claimed that the ultimatum to form a national unity government delayed the forming of a coalition headed by Shamir.

Begin 'Resting At Home,' 'Not A Sick Man'

TA131131 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] The prime minister's adviser on communication and foreign press affairs, Uri Porat, told our correspondent Arye Golan that Mr Begin will be the one to decide when to go to the president. According to him the state attorney also stated that the delay does not constitute an insult to the presidency. Uri Porat also denied the reports that Begin caught a cold.

[Begin recording] [Porat] The prime minister is resting in his house. He is not a sick man who does not work. Instead of working in his office, however, he works in his home. This is the situation.

[Golan] Doing so with a heavy cold as published?

[Porat] All these reports are groundless. [end recording]

U.S. JCS Chairman 'Deliberately Avoiding Israel'

TA131135 Tel Aviv Ha'aretz in Hebrew 13 Sep 83 p 2

["Exclusive" report from the United States by 'Uzi Benziman]

[Text] Washington — U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff Chairman General Vessey has canceled his visit to Israel at the last minute. Vessey was scheduled to arrive on Sunday following contacts held by the Israeli and U.S. Governments. Israel argued that the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff is deliberately avoiding Israel when he tours the region. In light of this Israeli argument, the visit was promptly arranged, and the Israeli Armed Forces attache in Washington, Major General Uri Simhoni, was scheduled to come to Israel to accompany the guest. Last week, however, the U.S. Administration reported that the visit had been canceled on the pretext that Vessey has an unforeseen bulk of work to handle due to the situation in Lebanon.

Interior Ministry Bars U.S. Newsman From Entering

TA131522 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1445 GMT 13 Sep 83

["Interior Ministry Spokesman's announcement" — ITIM headline]

[Text] Jerusalem, 13 Sep (ITIM) - The Interior Ministry today denied a U.S. journalist, (Ralph Shulman), entry to Israel through Ben-Gurion Airport. Referring to this, the Interior Ministry's spokesman noted that (Mr Shulman) was denied entry when it emerged that he had come to Israel on a mission on behalf of a hostile terrorist organization.

Four Citizens Detained by Egyptians Returned

TA110825 Tel Aviv Ha'aretz in Hebrew 11 Sep 83 p 3

[Report by Eytan Rabin]

[Text] The four Israeli youths who were detained by Egyptian policemen on Coral Island before the holiday (Tuesday night), were returned on the eve of the holiday [Wednesday, 7 September] through the Tabah border crossing, without conditions, following a sharp Israeli protest to the Egyptian authorities.

In a talk with a *Ha'aretz* correspondent, a senior military element said that that Egyptians will not repeat this mistake,which occurred twice in 2 days. According to him the affair ended in a meeting between Israeli and Egyptian liaison officers. The military element added that the Egyptian policemen in the Coral Island area were reckless, and this recklessness was brought to their attention. The *Ha'aretz* correspondent notes that during the holiday Israeli excursionists moved into the southern Sinai area. This tourist traffic was conducted without any problems, either on the Israeli or the Egytptian side.

Egypt Demands Prosecution

TA111638 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 11 Sep 83

[Text] The Egyptian counsul in Elat, Hasan 'Isa, will demand that the Israeli authorities try Israeli citizens who travel by sea

to the beaches in the Sinai without entry visas to Egypt. Our correspondent Natan Zehavi spoke with the Egyptian consul this morning in Elat:

[Begin Zehavi recording] The Israelis who were arrested by Egyptian security forces after they broke the law deceived the Israeli media and lied regarding the treatment they received. This claim was made this morning by the Egyptian consul in Elat, Mr Hasan 'Isa. The Egyptian consul is not content with the punishment the Israelis received in Egypt; he will ask the police in Elat to try the criminals in Israel. In response to a question, 'Isa said that some of the Israelis who were arrested stayed on the beach after disembarking from their boats. They thus broke Egyptian law and the Israeli law that explicitly forbids entering another country without a passport, without a permit to leave Israel, and without completing the other accepted procedures. Even the Israelis whose vessels were anchored 100 m off the Egyptian coast violated the two countries' laws.

As for the detainees' claims that they were held for 2 days without food or water, 'Isa said that they were arrested according to law and gave testimony, and that an accelerated process of indictment and trial was carried out against them. The procedures lasted until the evening hours, when the border crossing is closed, and as a result, the Israelis stayed overnight in An-Nuwaybi', crossing the border back to Israel the next day. [end recording]

Egypt Closes Rafah Border Crossing Point

TA121213 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] The Egyptian authorities have prevented transfers through the Rafah border crossing point. Our correspondent Bassam Ja'bar reports that this apparently stems from fear of an act by a Palestinian terrorist squad. It has been learned that the Egyptians have uncovered a squad that had planned to hit Egyptian administration officials. This happened some 3 weeks ago, and since then the Egyptians have turned back anyone who wanted to enter their country through the Rafah border crossing point. Thus they prevented a group of some 400 Muslims who wanted to proceed on a pilgrimage to Mecca through Egypt from entering their country. They were thereby in fact prevented from going on the pilgrimage.

Participants in Palestinian Conference Report

TA102019 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1945 GMT 10 Sep 83

["Announcement by SHELI-Alternative Spokesman Adam Keller" — ITIM headline]

[Text] Tel Aviv, 10 Sep (ITIM) — The members of the SHELI-Alternative executive, Uri Avneri and Major General (res). Mati Peled, held a public meeting in Tel Aviv in which they reported on their participation in the UN conference in Geneva [on Palestinians].

Mati Peled said that the resolution adopted at the close of the conference calling for negotiations based on the right of all Middle East countries to exist and the Palestinians' right to set up their own independent country marks a victory for the desire for peace in the Middle East.

Though the composition of the committee was uneven, and because it was boycotted by West European countries, which either did not participate at all or only sent observers, the conference was attended by countries which are the farthest removedfrom Israel.

Still, the principle of recognition of Israel and of a solution founded on its right to exist, just like the other Middle East countries, was observed, and even the PLO joined in this resolution.

Mati Peled also noted the fact that the foreign ministers of many countries, including some that are not known to be friendly toward Israel, played an important and positive role in formulating the conference's moderate resolutions. He particularly noted the fact that the Malaysian foreign minister's speech at the conference was moderate, well thought-out and serious.

Uri Avneri, who spoke after Peled, said that the members of the Israeli delegation met often with foreign minnisters and representatives of various countries and distributed memoranda to the conference delegates. He said he believed their participation contributed to moderating the resolutions that were adopted.

Avneri condemned the Cabinet's conduct in doing everything it could to foil the conference, and expressed his regret that the various peace-seeking forces in Israel capitulated to the psychological pressure applied by the government and did not participate in the conference.

PLO 'Ready' for Negotiations

TA111411 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 11 Sep 83

[Text] The leaders of HADASH claim that the PLO is ready to officially meet with Israeli Government representatives and negotiate peace on the basis of the UN resolutions dealing with the Palestinian question. The HADASH members said the PLO made this position clear at the conference on the Palestinian question in Geneva. At a press conference in Tel Aviv, HADASH representatives announced that they would recommend that the president charge a Knesset member from the opposition with the task of forming a government.

Meetings With 'Arafat Legal

TA111111 Tel Aviv Yedi'ot Aharonot in Hebrew 11 Sep 83 p 8

[Report by Gad Li'or]

[Text] Public meetings between Israeli personalities and PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat do not constitute a transgression of the state's laws and the participants in such meetings will not be tried. This is the opinion of Attorney General Yitzhaq Zamir.

On the eve of the holiday a number of Israelis who took part in the "Palestinian Conference" in Geneva met with Yasir 'Arafat. These included MK Tawfiq Tubi, former MK Uri Avneri, Dr Mati Peled,and Attorney Felicia Langer.

The Israelis congratulated 'Arafat for having said in his speech before the conference that he takes a positive view of what he termed "the peace forces in Israel." According to the Israelis "an atmosphere of friendship and solidarity" prevailed in their meeting with 'Arafat.

In the past Attorney General Prof Yitzhaq Zamir was asked to examine whether such meetings with the terrorists leader, who is an official enemy of the State of Israel, do not constitute an offense against the security of the state. On all past occasions when Israelis met 'Arafat, Zamir ruled that there is no evidence that those meetings harmed the security of the state.

The clause of offense against the security of the state is the only one which could be applied against a person who meets a representative or an enemy country or organization, but in the opinion of the attorney general it is impossible to try a person who publicly meets with the terrorists' leader as long as there is no clear proof that in the course of the meeting secret information was transmitted or any other action harmful to Israel's security was done.

Yesterday Professor Zamir told me that "the mere fact that someone meets with Yasir 'Arafat is not a criminal offense and does not constitute enough of a basis to press charges against the Israeli who participated in this meeting. These public meetings may harm the state's image but not its security."

OAU Considering Peacekeeping Force for Chad

AB131315 Paris AFP in English 1256 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] Libreville, Sept 13 (AFP) — The Organisation of African Unity is considering sending a peacekeeping force to Chad which could be financed by both France and Libya, a reliable source said here today. The source, visiting Libreville from Addis Ababa where the OAU has its headquarters, said Paris and Tripoli had agreed to do their utmost to secure direct negotiations between President Hissein Habre, backed by France, and his ousted predecessor Goukouni Oueddei, backed by Libya.

The OAU also wants to see the relative lull in the fighting which Chad is now enjoying transformed into a "permanent ceasefire", the source said. The pan-African body had put pressure on both Mr Habre and Mr Goukouni to respect the "demarcation line" along the 15th parallel which is being manned by French troops, he added.

The source said the OAU intended to send observers to Chad who would monitor the development of the military situation and the maintenance of the ceasefire by the respective parties when it comes into effect. These proposals are at the heart of negotiations the OAU is having with France, Libya, Mr Habre, and Mr Goukouni, but there is still no indication that they have any chance of being accepted, it was noted here. An OAU delegation led by the OAU's Interim Secretary-General Peter Onu recently visited Paris, Algiers, and Tripoli in an effort to harmonise the positions of their respective governments on the Chadian crisis.

Shortly afterwards Gabonese President Omar Bongo called for September 8 a meeting of the OAU's ad hoc committee on the dispute between Chad and Libya over the border area of the Aozou strip, which he chairs. However the meeting was postponed to "a more opportune moment" after what the authorities here said was an intervention by Mr Onu so as not to hamper the "delicate diplomatic moves" being made in the OAU.

ALGERIA

Bush Arrives in Algiers, Makes Statement

LD132007 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Excerpts] The vice president of the United States of America arrived this afternoon in Algiers. The American vice president and Rabim Bitat went to the VIP lounge, where Mr Bush made a statement for the press.

Bush Maghreb Tour Previewed

200LD131448 Algiers APS in English 1012 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] Washington, 13/09/83 (APS) — Mr George Bush, vice-president of the United States, starts today an official visit in Algiers, coming from Rabat where he spent two days. He will spend the same time in Algiers to carry on his route to Tunis, third step of his sojourn. The U.S. vice-president will further visit Yugoslavia, Romania, Hungaria, and Austria. On the whole, 7 countries in 11 days.

What is the aim of this trip? In a press conference given before leaving Washington, to newsmen of the countries he will visit, Mr Bush said his mission consisted of explaining the U.S. policy on "bilateral world matters of common interest," and being informed about his "hosts' personal interests to transmit them to President Reagan." In all the countries he will visit, according to the official programme released in Washington, Mr Bush will talk with heads of state and higher-ranked personalities.

About each capital he is to visit, Mr Bush gave, during his press conference, his opinion or expressed confident hopes.

As concerns our region, the U.S. vice-president said: "Our visit to Morocco and Tunisia will reaffirm our long standing friendship with peoples of these countries."

In Algeria, we hope to add warm personal relations to the increasingly close relations that we are keeping up with a leader of the Non-aligned Movement.

But of all his tour, it is perhaps the visit to the Maghreb which, for numerous and clear reasons, draws the most attention. First and mainly because it is the first time a so high-ranked personality visits the three countries at the same time, which shows a new interest, observers note, not for each country separately considered, but for the whole region.

In Washington, American officials say actually this interest has always been considered, but that along decades, it knew different results considering the region as a unit or as a whole. U.S. officials, especially Mr Bush, firmly underline, and on each occasion, that the U.S. vision in the region is very distinguished. Henceforth, in the usual words of the State Department, Tunisia and Morocco are always "friendly countries and traditional allies" and Algeria "an important country of non-alignment." Does Mr Bush's visit today in the three countries mean that something will change in the global appreciation of the region by Washington? According to many authorized sources in Washington questioned by the APS, it is untimely if not hazardous to answer categorically to this question. The situation in the region, they noted, has considerably evoluated [as received] these latest months. The inter-Maghreban top summits and their results seem to them as a positive element. America, they say, has no interest in the deterioration of the situation, on the opposite. "These countries want to keep up good relations and we wish them good luck," a U.S. official said.

Certainly, these countries want to keep up good relations, but objectively, are they able to do it as long as the Saharan question is not settled? About this latest point Mr Bush, in his press conference, restricted to recalling that the U.S. stood for the referendum on self-determination "on which everybody seems okay."

As concerns specifically Algeria, officials say the U.S.-Algerian relations have often known periods of incomprehension. The U.S., they said, have always shown the greatest respect for the Algerian policy. The independence, freedom of decision, non-alignment of Algeria don't at all disturb America which "by conviction," has nothing against "the stock of ideas." "It is not a hazard,"a U.S. high-level responsible said, if the vice-president has precisely chosen Algeria to pronounce, on his way, a speech on the non-alignment and South-South dialogue. By choosing Algiers as a platform for such a speech, the responsible added, we think that this has in itself a symbolic value, for by this attitude, the current administration wants to say that it respects points of view of a country which took "leading positions" about the question of the new international economic order, even if it doesn't share all of them. Finally, on the plan of bilateral relations, the U.S. hopes the visit of their vice-president will enable a better knowledge of points of view and mutual positions and why not they say "improve what is existing."

Bendjedid Welcomes Burundi President on Arrival

LD131507 Algiers APS in English 1000 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Excerpt] Algiers, 13/9/83 (APS) — President Jean-Baptiste Bagaza, president of Burundi Republic, arrived on Monday in Algiers. He was welcomed by President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic, FLN party secretary general and member of Politbureau; Mohamed Ben Ahmed Abdelghani, prime minister; Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, foreign affairs minister; Boualem Baki, minister of justice.

Tunisian Transport Minister Arrives in Algiers

LD131455 Algiers APS in English 1105 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] Algiers, 13/09/83 (APS) — Mr Sadok Ben Jomaa, member of the Political Bureau of the Destourian Socialist Party and Tunisian minister of transport and communications, flew in for a three day work visit. In a statement to the press, Mr Sadok Ben Jomaa said he came to preside the Tunisian delegation to the works of the Algerian-Tunisian sub-commission as concerns coordination of transports. He added that he will have talks with his Algerian counterpart so as to give a new boost to the cooperation in the field of transports.

Evoking bilateral relations, the Tunisian minister of transport and communications said cooperation between Algeria and Tunisia is excellent. He stressed that his visit comes within the [words indistinct] that followed the exchange of visits of President Chadli Bendjedid in Tunisia and President Habib Bourguiba in Algeria. Mr Sadok Ben Jomaa precised that he will also examine with his counterpart the ways and means to develop cooperation between both countries in the fields of air, sea, and land transports. He finally underlined that the development of cooperation in transports takes not only a bilateral dimension but also a multilateral one, mainly with brother countries.

LE MONDE on Franco-Algerian Contacts

PM131052 Paris Le Monde In French 13 Sep 83 p 3

[Jean de la Gueriviere dispatch: "Bendjedid To Make Official Visit to France at Beginning of November"]

[Text] Algiers — "Giving an Additional Boost to Bilateral Relations" was the headline chosen by the daily *El Moudjahid* Sunday 11 September for the extracts it published from [French Premier] Mauroy's statements at the end of his 1-day visit to Algiers Saturday which was devoted to meetings with President Chadli Bendjedid and with his Algerian counterpart, Mr Abdelghani. The talks with the Algerian head of state focused mainly in international issues, primarily Chad,but also Lebanon, the West Sahara, and the war between Iraq and Iran, according to a French source. Sunday the Algerian daily refrained from making an in-depth commentary on French policy in Africa and the Near East, and above all highlighted the practical aspects relating to dialogue between the two countries' officials.

The uncertainty about the date of President Bendjedid's official visit to France has been removed: It will take place in the first 2 weeks of November, Mr Mauroy said. To prepare for that visit the French premier will visit Algiers, an official visit this time, on 9, 10, and 11 October, Saturday's "working visit" being intended merely to "review our problems."

Rather than give details about the differences of opinion which might exist "here or there" on the subject of the Lebanon war, Mr Mauroy stressed the excellent climate demonstrated by Mr Bendjedid's forthcoming visit to Paris. As regards the question of the West Sahara, where Moroccan troops are again clashing with those of Polisario, which France does not officially recognize, the premier thinks there has been "progress."

With regard to Chad, and contrary to some rumors, France is not asking Algeria to play a mediating role. Indeed the two countries think that negotiations should be started within the OAU framework, and "it is on this that there is major agreement," Mr Mauroy said. It should be noted that the Algerians "greatly stressed the need to regard borders as state borders." Algeria, which, in its relations with its neighbors, has always upheld the principle of the inviolability of the borders inherited by colonialization, is consistent in extending this principle to the whole of Africa — as, moreover, the OAU does. This rules out any idea of partition on Algiers' part. "Integrity, sovereignty, unity" is the common wish of Algiers and Paris.

How precisely does Algeria, which condemned "foreign interference in Chad," judge the French troops' presence in that country? Mr Mauroy merely said that he and his interlocutors used "the same words on the basis of the same principles." With regard to the method of facing up to Libyan ambitions, it is perhaps enough to take each other's hints.

LIBYA

Algerian Industries Minister Arrives

LD140059 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1730 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] Tripoli, 13 Sep (JANA) — Member of the Central Committee and Algerian minister of light industries, Said ait-Messaoudene, and his accompanying delegation, arrived this evening in Tripoli on a visit to the Jamahiriyah. The Algerian minister of light industries expressed his pleasure at visiting the Jamahiriyah. In a statement to a JANA correspondent after his arrival at Tripoli International Airport, he stated that this visit came within the sphere of the proceedings of the Libyan-Algerian joint committee, which was convened between the Algerian Council of Ministers and the Libyan General People's Committee. He added that this visit would enable us to discuss the issue of increasing joint cooperation and laying down a plan of work in the economic fields in general and the industrial field in particular in a way that would realize the joint objectives and interests of the two brotherly peoples.

MOROCCO

Romanian Labor Minister Arrives in Casablanca

LD131458 Rabat MAP in English 1215 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] Casablanca, Sept 13 (MAP) — Romanian Minister of Labour Maxim Berghianu arrived in Casablanca on Monday for a visit to Morocco at the invitation of his Moroccan counterpart Arsalane el Jadidi. Mr Berghianu told the press upon arrival that his visit was aimed to further strengthen Moroccan-Romanian relations in various areas and would provide the opportunity to exchange viewpoints on issues of common interest.

TUNISIA

Reportage on Sudanese Vice President's Visit

Received by Bourguiba

LD131344 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Excerpt] President Habib Bourguiba received at 1130 today at his residence in Mornag Staff Major General 'Umar Muhammad at-Tayyib, first vice president of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan, and the members of his accompanying delegation. The meeting was attended by Messrs Mohamed Mzali, prime minister, and Beji Caid es-Sebsi, minister of national education. It was also attended by the ambassadors of the two countries. On this occasion the supreme combatant decorated Staff Maj Gen 'Umar Muhammad at-Tayyib with the Order of the Republic

First Class. After the meeting the president invited his Sudanese guest and accompanying delegation and those who were in attendance to a luncheon banquet.

Mzali, At-Tayyib Chair Talks

LD131341 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Excerpt] This morning in the government palace in Qasabah, the Tunisian-Sudanese official talks continued with a private discussion between Mr Mohamed Mzali, prime minister, and Staff Major General 'Umar Muhammad at-Tayyib, first vice president of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan, which was held at 0900 at the prime minister's office. Following this talk, which lasted approximately half an hour, Mr Mohamed Mzali and Staff Maj Gen 'Umar Muhammad at-Tayyib chaired a 45-minute working session between members of the two delegations.

The Tunisian side included Messrs Beji Caid es-Sebsi, minister of foreign affairs; Abdelaziz Lasram, minister of national economy; El-Mezri Chekir, minister attached to prime minister for civil service and administrative reform; Abderrazak Kefi, minister of information; Mohamed Fredj Chedli, minister of national education; (Ahmed Ben Arfa), secretary of state attached to the minister of foreign affairs in charge of international cooperation, and Mr Abdelhamid Escheikh, Tunisian ambassador in Khartoum. The participants in this meeting on the Sudanese side were: Mr Muhammad al-Bashir al-Waqi, minister of industry; Dr Mahmud Sa'id Ahmad [name as heard], minister of education and guidance; Mr Salim Ahmad Ahmad, minister of state for cooperation, commerce and supply; and Mr 'Abdallah Hasan Khadir, ambassador of Sudan to Tunisia.

Seen Off by Mzali

LD132139 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Excerpt] General 'Umar Muhammad at-Tayyib, first vice president of the Democratic Republic of Sudan, left Tunis this afternoon after a 4-day visit to Tunisia. The guest was seen off by Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali, the members of the government and the Political Bureau, and Mr Magrin Ahmad al-Haman, dean of the Arab diplomats.

ETHIOPIA

USSR's Andropov Congratulates Mengistu

EA132336 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1400 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Summary] Yuriy Andropov, secretary general of the USSR Communist Party and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, has sent a message of congratulations to Mengistu Haile Mariam on the occasion of the ninth anniversary of the Ethiopian revolution.

Mengistu Marks Revolution Anniversary

EA131807 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0600 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Speech by Provisional Military Administrative Council Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam at Revolution Square in Addis Ababa to mark the 9th anniversary of the revolution — live]

[Excerpts] Dear countrymen on various fronts of struggle, comrades, and friends: I feel special pride when congratulating the working people of Ethiopia with great revolutionary spirit on behalf of the revolutionary government, COPWE, and on my own behalf, on this day when we are celebrating the ninth anniversary of our revolution.

I feel that if we question ourselves on how we are accelerating our practical work, according to our promise, when we celebrate the 10th anniversary of our revolution, with concrete and consolidated results in our hands, it will help us in strengthening our weaknesses. Since the goals set are not easily achieved, their implementation will require great efforts. It might be difficult to show numerically all the practical stages of implementation of the Second COPWE Congress resolutions at the present time. In this respect we can say that some destructive situations which have arisen in the course of nation-building and which could have led to disintegration, should be rectified. It is a fact that these weaknesses are not rejected in all fields and sectors. According to the resolutions of the congress, the fields and sectors in which encouraging activities are being carried out are numerous. These fields and sectors should be further encouraged and weaknesses should be rectified immediately.

Working people of Ethiopia: So as to fully comprehend the steps of our development, we have tried to assess our mistakes in the light of the resolutions of the Second COPWE Congress. I believe that if we look closely at past and future development conditions it will help us to acquire a balanced understanding of past, present, and future situations.

From this point of view, when we look back at the previous situation of the rural areas, we realize that even basic humanitarian rights were lacking. Today, the rural areas of Ethiopia are going through a process of change. The peasant is not only on the way to obtaining human rights, but is on the road of development, which leads to the new system of economic justice. According to the development which has been laid down, structures are being set up, as far as funds allow, in education, communications, health services, and industries in the rural areas. This is an encouraging development. Yet when regarded from the point of view of the type and dimension of the social problems we have to solve, the growth rate of our economy does not meet the requirements.

In this respect the objective reality is one obstacle; the other is the lack of understanding of the national economy. Today there are many who think that the national economy means the state farm, which makes a contribution of 4 percent to the national economy; state industry, with a contribution of 5 percent of the country's economy, and the government trade sector, which has a limited role in the country's economy.

Properties nationalized from private exploitation to public advantage are being treated as if they had no owners and are being robbed. In some places, any attempt to halt such robbery is an act that is considered a crime. It has become very difficult to estimate the number of man-hours now being spent in government institutions due to the exorbitant amount of time wasted.

During the time of private ownership, an owner worked day and night and a worker used to work side-by-side with the owner: There was no way for laziness. In some government institutions it has been observed that some workers and administrators do not feel the weight of public responsibility vested in them. It is time for these people to understand that they should refrain from the mistakes they are committing, for they are working against our strategic objectives. This must be rectified.

Socialist Ethiopia's peasants, workers, and the whole working class have, without doubt, managed to achieve domination over the exploiting classes. But this does not mean they have fulfilled their needs just because they have put the land and high economic institutions under their control. This is so because there will not be any progress and no needs fulfilled until the land is tilled and the factory made to work to produce more products for increased development. We have to make supreme efforts for development and the fulfillment of our needs.

Another fundamental issue which we should not forget is that we are not in a position to assume that reactionary classes have been completely wiped out, just because we have achieved domination over the reactionary classes: As long as there is international imperialism, the reactionaries' hope of one day reviving their cause will not easily vanish. Unless the destruction they cause through campaigns against socialism and economic exploitation is not controlled, it will undermine the foundations of the new system. Since these dangerous acts are being carried out secretly, some members of the working class have even been led to doubt the aims for which they stand as they have not been able to see the results they desire. Understanding the intricacies of the class struggle should make the situation more clear. The vestiges of the defeated old class continue to try to undermine the ideological and economic aspects of the revolution.

Understanding this main characteristic of the class struggle, we need to carry out development activities on the one hand, and securely defend ourselves against the destructive mission of individualism and the plots of reactionaries and imperialists on

the other. It is impossible to say that we will see the implementation of our aims without carrying out these tasks.

There were some people who had hoped to see a stable and just economy as soon as the class struggle — for which we had made sacrifices — slowed down, with the victory of the broad masses. But, as the tangible situation has proved, the new economic system cannot come out of the old system immediately. Neither can it be achieved without working for it. There were also some who thought that all obstacles to progress had been wiped out during the difficult struggle and assumed that all attention should be focused on the development task alone. Tangible situations have shown that we should tirelessly continue to struggle against the covert and overt acts of destruction of the vestiges of the old system, and that a prosperous and just system cannot be achieved without this struggle. Consequently, even though the main trend of our revolutionary task is to build socialism, we should not view separately the task of fending off acts of destruction. We should strengthen our defense against destructive elements in the ideological, economic, political and military sectors.

Working class of Ethiopia: The question of peace and averting a war that will bring about complete destruction is of great importance. It is feared that tensions and conflicts in various regions will lead to a war which will cause the destruction of man. The pressure on the world economy, caused by the uncontrolled arms race and the great problem it has caused for the working classes, particularly the people of the developing countries, has become very serious.

Imperialists are trying to stifle the struggle of people in some countries of the world to emerge from the pit of chaos. They have resorted to economic sanctions, open political campaignsand military interference, and even to huge military movements and exercises. They have recently increased and expanded these activities. Consequently they have now focused their attention on the Middle East and Africa. In carrying out their activities they have sometimes offered the excuse that they are trying to defend justice, and at other times that they are defending their fundamental interests. Their excuses are meant to cause confusion. The truth is that they are heading toward their final strategy, to be used when all other strategics have failed — that of force.

One region on which the imperialists are focusing attention is Africa. Why do they want to hang on to this continent? The reason is obvious. They want to continue, in a different way, the unlimited exploitation in which they indulged on the continent during colonialism.

The imperialists are promoting their strategic aims by using the civil war in the northern part of Africa, Chad. They are also trying to hinder the efforts of the true children of Africa to alleviate their problems through their continental organization, and if possible to even block the creation of continental unity and cooperation. It is known they have collaborators on the continent to assist them. It is enough to point out the military bases they have constructed and the military exercises they carry out through the hospitality of the reactionary Somali regime and other stooges in the region. This should not surprise us, as the factor for standing side by side or not, is not being near or far from each other, being black or white. It is class interest.

What we should realise is that we have to strengthen our unity and struggle for progress, prosperity, and the defense of the true independence of African people. We are also confident that we have the support of all forces struggling for social progress and peace, as we do not stand separately from the world in our struggle. As I tried to explain earlier, our struggle is for the peaceful coexistence of peoples. It is even for cooperation between countries following different political systems for mutual benefit. It is not only our wish to find a peaceful solution to conflicts, as we also make tireless efforts for this.

Socialist Ethiopia is making great efforts to find a peaceful solution to the problems in northern Africa, in line with the heavy responsibilities placed on us by our continental organization, which was saved from collapse through a great struggle. Since our general desire is peace and social prosperity for people, we will continue our struggle toward the implementation of this objective.

KENYA

President on Poor Quality of Election Campaign

EA131103 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] His Excellency President Daniel Arap Moi today instructed officers presiding at election campaign meetings to stop any more participation in such meetings by candidates who might attack others or those who are issuing irresponsible statements. The president said the government was very much concerned with the security and safety of all wananchi and cautioned that he would deal severely with any candidate who created fear in members of the public through irresponsible statements.

In a statement issued today from State House, Nairobi, President Moi pointed out that the level and quality of the election campaign is very poor, and generally disappointing. He said that on launching the 1983 KANU election manifesto on the 23d of last month, he had called on all Kenyans, and in particular candidates aspiring to be elected into parliament or local authority councils, to follow to the letter the spirit of the Nyayo Era manifesto.

President Moi further said that in the course of his tours around the country he had cautioned candidates to preach nothing outside the scope of the party manifesto while also asking voters to beware of false promises and those attempting to malign their opponents. Noting that the campaign has been disappointing, the president said some candidates had already deviated from the letter and spirit of the KANU manifesto and were leveling unwarranted personal attacks on others. He said others had resorted to dirty campaign tricks.

President Moi said such conduct was shameful and reflected on what such people, if elected, were capable of doing, instead of leading wananchi towards greater social, economic, and political heights. He said irresponsible statements issued by some can-

didates were misleading and confusing the public. The president said he was perturbed by the manner in which the press was sensationalizing the campaign, thereby giving the impression that there is no peace in the country. He said it must be appreciated that on the whole the campaign was going on peacefully.

SOMALIA

Siad Barre Leaves on Saudi Pilgrimage

EA132053 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Excerpt] Somali President Challe Mohamed Siad Barre left Mogadishu this afternoon for Saudi Arabia leading a large delegation to participate in this year's pilgrimage.

WSLF Journal Alleges Ethiopian Massacre

EA132048 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] *Danab*, organ of the Western Somali Liberation Front, [WSLF] wrote in its third publication this month that the black Abyssinian colonialist regime massacred 311 innocent people in (Birikod) town, south of Dagahbur and Bure in the southern region of El Carre. The Abyssinians also looted 600 livestock, including camels, cattle, and goats. They also kidnapped 25 people during the incident.

The Abyssinian black colonialists resorted to the massacre of these people after the WSLF fighters launched a surprise and successful attack on a prison in the center of Jijiga on 12 August. During the attack the freedom fighters released 14 of their fighters and also helped to free 186 other prisoners who were held because of their opposition to the policies of the Dergue.

Danab added that WSLF freedom fighters killed 66 members of the Abyssinian force and wounded 123 of them at the beginning of this month. The gallant fighters also destroyed two water tankers, four artillery pieces, and seven troop carriers.

SRSP Circular on Party Promotion Scale Changes

LD140710 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1700 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] The secretary general of the SRSP, Challe Muhammad Siad Barre, today issued a circular regulating the promotions of party officials. The details of Challe Siad's circular are as follows:

In accordance with advice from party bureaus, the committees of the SRSP Central Committee and the sub-committees entrusted with reviewing the promotional prospects of the party officials discovered that the officials were being poorly paid without any promotion during their tenure of work with the party.

After considering that in their 14-year service to the revolution, during which, in two separate reviews of posts, they had only been promoted once, and after weighing their activities and responsibilities to the party which they had executed impeccably and with hard work, diligence, and honesty and by working extra hours day and night with no extra benefit in the interests of promoting the arduous activities of the society in different regions and districts, I have decided to approve their promotions in the following categories:

Officials with the responsibility of party official, head of section, regional party secretary, deputy regional party secretary, district party secretary, deputy district party secretary, and head of department before 1976 have been promoted to category A5 and B7.

Officials vested with the responsibility of party official, head of section, regional party secretary, deputy regional party secretary, district party secretary, deputy district party secretary, head of department, party official in an agency, and assistant of an organization after 1976 have been promoted to category A7 and B8. Ordinary workers of the party with no official responsibility have been promoted to category C8. Students who have graduated from the political science faculty will have no changes in their normal scale and will be regarded as graduates until an appropriate party responsibility is accorded them.

For this reason the SRSP Bureau of Central Committee Affairs, the bureau of organization, the bureau of finance, the bureau of officials and personnel, the bureau of education, training, and sports, and the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs, have been instructed to implement the promotions of the party officials in the above manner, which include categories A, B, and C. The party bureaus and committees have also been instructed to implement these instructions as laid down by the government and bearing in mind the most acceptable protocol by the officials. The changes in the promotional scales took effect from September 1983.

UGANDA

President Praises Ethiopia's OAU Role

EA131102 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] President Milton Obote has expressed satisfaction with the leading role being played by Ethiopia in the affairs of the OAU. In a message to the Ethiopian head of state, Lieutenant Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam, on the occasion of Revolution Day, President Obote wished the people of Socialist Ethiopia greater success in consolidating the gains of their (?revolution). The Uganda leader reiterated further his government's desire and commitment to strengthen the ties of friendship and cooperation which bind the two countries and peoples.

CAMEROON

Congress Expected To Elect Biya Party Chairman

AB131100 Paris AFP in English 1041 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] Yaounde, Sept 13 (AFP) — Cameroon's president, Paul Biya, is fully expected to be elected head of the country's only political party, the Cameroon National Union (UNC), at a special party congress tomorrow, thereby ending his power struggle with his predecessor, Amadou Ahidjo, analysts said today. Mr Ahidjo stepped down as president last November but retained the chairmanship of the UNC. In the meantime, Mr. Biya moved to replace leading officials in the administration who had been close to Mr. Ahidjo.

After trying to assert the supremacy of the party over the government Mr. Ahidjo finally relinquished his party post at the end of August. The party Central Committee called a special congress and called on Mr. Biya to present his candicacy for the leadership. The congress will end with a speech from Mr Biya, whose content is keenly awaited by observers here.

The 406 delegates include members of the party Central Committee, members of parliament, government ministers, provincial governors and heads of the various party sections. The special congress is only the second to be held. The first was in 1972 after the creation of the unified state of Cameroon, fusing the former French and British colonies.

CHAD

Bardai Radio Notes Bush Visit to North Africa

AB131925 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 1800 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] The failure of the meeting of the ad hoc committee of the OAU and the pursuit of diplomatic efforts by the OAU are of concern to American imperialism, which sees that its interests are being threatened. This explains the unexpected arrival of U.S. Vice President George Bush in the Maghreb. Following the path of the French prime minister, George Bush came to feel the pulse of that region. Washington, which is trying to implant itself in central Africa, does not intend to abandon its Chadian pawn who is in difficulties. The latter has been condemned by the majority of the Chadian people. The present degradation facing his so-called regime will only help to precipitate his fall soon.

Bardai Radio Ridicules Habre on Fighting Claims

AB132115 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 1800 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] While the political, social, and military situation continues to worsen in the southern part of the country and at a time when the national annihilation forces' campis facing internal disputes, the leader of the Ndjamena puppets is now looking toward the (?north) of our country with the desire of reconquering it. In fact, the master blackmailer in Ndjamena is permanently dreaming of reconquering his lost positions. He is trying to drag France where it must not and cannot go. The leader of the Ndjamena clique is deliberately trying to attract attention.

After imagining a Libyan attack in the eastern part of the country, he is making a great deal of noise about so-called fierce fighting in the area of Oum Chalouba. The CIA agent in recent days has resolutely turned his eyes to the western front in order to repeat the same scenario. He made his spokesman announce that a strong Libyan column is heading for Koro-Toro. Who is he kidding? Everyone knows very well that his locality is situated in the area which is effectively under the control of the National Liberation Army [ANL]. Following the fall of Faya-Largeau, all the media of the world announced the withdrawal of FAN survivors from this area to Salal. Until the contrary is proved, the localities of Oum Chalouba, Kalait, and Koro-Toro are in fact being held by the armed forces of Transitional Nationa Union Government. Let the assassin of Major Galopin continue to raise the alarm abusively. It does not bother us. He is now bitter and critical of the French umbrella. That is his own business. What do we have to say about this quarrel between husband and wife?

CONGO

SDAR Envoy Arrives, Comments on Bush Trip

AB131400 Brazzaville Domestic Service in French 1230 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] Colonel Denis Sassou-Nguesso, the chairman of the Congolese Labor Party [PCT], received in audience this morning His Excellency Ahmedoun Salim, who came to deliver to the PCT chairman a message from the SDAR head of state. Mr Salim is the SDAR ambassador to Congo with residence in Angola.

Their discussions centered on the message SDAR President Mohamed Abdelaziz has sent to the Congolese head of state through the ambassador. In the message, the SDAR president briefed the Congolese head of state on the military situation in the war between the SDAR and Morocco, the numerous areas of tension in Africa and the other parts of the world, and the relations between our two countries.

Questioned on the visit of the U.S. vice president to several North African countries, the ambassador explained that his government does not expect anything spectacular from it because of the American Government's support for the Moroccan forces.

GABON

Burundi President Comments on Chad During Stopover

EA140055 Bujumbura Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Excerpts] President of the Republic Colonel Jean-Baptiste Bagaza arrived in Algiers at 2015 Bujumbura time yesterday for an official working visit to Algeria. Shortly before dinner, the two heads of state held political talks in private.

Before arriving in Algeria he made two stopovers, one in Libreville, Gabon, and the other one in Kano, Nigeria. In Libreville, the president of the republic was welcomed by First Deputy Prime Minister Georges Rawiri. Our head of state asked him to convey a message of friendship and fraternity to Gabonese Omar Bongo. Questioned on Burundi's position on the Chadian problem, President Bagaza recalled that he had already had several occasions to specify it:

[Begin Bagaza recording] Burundi's position has been expressed several times. The position has not changed: First of all, Burundi supports states, and then Burundi recognizes the sovereignty of Chad. Burundi would like to see no foreign intervention in Chad, and the Chadians solving their problem for themselves. I think that within the framework of the OAU or another framework, the Chad problem, like any other African problem, should find a definitive solution, and with the good will of African governments as well to do everything possible to help the Chadians to regain peace and equality within their borders. [end recording]

BENIN

Coverage of Foreign Minister Adjibade Visit to Iran

For Tehran media coverage of Foreign Minister Tiamiou Adjibade's official visit to Iran 7-9 September, including reports on his meetings with Iranian officials and a joint communique, see the Iran section of the 14 September South Asia *Daily Report*.

GHANA

PNDC Delegation Returns From DPRK Celebrations

AB132045 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] The three-member Ghana delegation to the 35th anniversary celebration of the founding of the DPRK has returned from Pyongyang. Speaking to newsmen on its arrival in Accra today, Mrs Anna Enin, member of the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] and leader of the delegation, said with the abundance of fallow land, Ghana can follow the example of North Korea to be self-sufficient in food production. She emphasized that mass mobilization of the people is the surest way which the country can develop. This development can be achieved if Ghanaians are imbued with patriotism without traces of fanatism in their activities. Mrs Enin called on Ghanaians to regard state property as theirs. With this, the country can advance, adding that the country's advancement lies in Ghanaians themselves.

The other members of the delegation are Mr Hudu Yahaya, secretary for the northern region, and Alhaji Loorisu Sandaw, a farmer.

GUINEA

Chadian Delegation Arrives With Habre Message

AB131350 Conakry Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] A Chadian delegation led by Finance Minister Elie Romba and including Michel Froude, director general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, yesterday arrived in our country with a message from President Hissein Habre to President Ahmed Sekou Toure. The delegation was received this morning by Comrade Moussa Diakite, member of the National Political Bureau [BPN] and minister of housing, state lands, and urban affairs, who was accompanied by Mamady Keita, member of the BPN and minister of higher education and scientific research; General Lansane Diane, member of the BPN and minister of the people's army; and Elhadj Sekou Kaba, member of the Central Committee and general commissioner for information.

After delivering the greetings of President Hissein Habre and of the Chadian people to President Ahmed Sekou Toure and the Guinean people, the Chadian finance minister spoke on developments in the Chadian situation. He then delivered the Chadian president's message to Comrade Moussa Diakite for the supreme leader of the revolution. The discussions took place in a frank atmosphere and the two parties stressed their concern for the establishment of peace in Chad in the interest of the Chadian people.

LIBERIA

Israeli Aircraft Industry Delegation Arrives

AB140740 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 0655 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Text] An eight-man delegation from the Israeli aircraft industry has arrived in Liberia to hold discussions with officials of the Liberian Government. The delegation headed by S.N. Arrear, president of the Israeli aircraft industry, is in Monrovia in response to an invitation from Commander in Chief Doe during his official visit to Israel last month. The delegation, which is expected to pay a courtesy call on the head of state, was last night the guest of the presidential affairs minister, John G. Rancy.

Meanwhile, the Board of Deputies of British Jews has expressed appreciation in the Liberian Government for this decision to resume diplomatic relations with the State of Israel. Dr Gavey O. Djenah, a member of the board of parliament and president of the organization, said he hoped other countries in Africa would emulate Liberia's example. The British parliamentarian made the statement Monday when he and other members of the Board of Deputies of British Jews called on the Liberian ambassador to Great Britain, Dr Harry Moniba. Mr Djenah told the Liberian ambassador that he was confident that the resumption of diplomatic ties between Liberia and Israel would be beneficial to both countries.

Eastman Hails Relations With Ethiopia at Reception

AB131850 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1600 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] Foreign Minister T. Ernest Eastman has described Liberia and Ehtiopia as symbolic in the African man's quest for freedom. He said during the early stages of the Organization of African Unity, Liberia and Ethiopia worked hand in hand to achieve what is today referred to as the OAU. Foreign Minister Eastman was speaking last night at the Dulcor Palace Hotel in Monrovia at the reception hosted by the Embassy of Ethiopia near Monrovia to mark the ninth anniversary of the Ethiopian revolution.

The foreign minister recalled that Ethiopia and Liberia brought contending proceedings before the International Court of Justice against South Africa with respect to South-West Africa now Nambia. Minister Eastman lauded the good and long-standing relationship that exists between Liberia and Ethiopia and hoped Ethiopia will continue to move forward in its economic, social, and political development.

NIGERIA

Shagari Sends Condolences to ROK President

AB131900 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] President Shehu Shagari has sent a message of condolence to the president of South Korea, Mr Chon Tu-hwan, for the loss of 269 lives as a result of the Korean commercial aircraft shot over Soviet territory. In the message, President Shagari said he had received with shock and dismay the tragic news of the shooting down of the unarmed commerical aircraft which strayed over Soviet territory. He conveyed the sincere and deepest condolences of the government and people of Nigeria to his Korean counterpart for the irreparable loss. The president prayed that Almighty God may grant the people of South Korea the patience and fortitude to bear the tragedy with courage.

TRIBUNE Condemns USSR Over ROK Plane Incident

AB131403 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Press review]

[Excerpt] *The Nigerian Tribune* devotes its editorial column to the shooting down of a South Korean passenger airliner by the Russians which resulted in the death of about 269 persons. The paper condemns this barbaric act by the Russians but at the same time disagrees with the U.S. stand on the incident.

Fedeco Gubernatorial Declaration Overturned

AB131338 Lagos NAN in English 1330 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] Enugu, Sept. 13 (NAN) — Governor Jim Nwobodo of Anambra last night in Enugu won his petition against the declaration by Fedeco of Chief C.C. Onoh as the winner of the state gubernatorial election. In a split decision, three of the five judges on the panel ruled that the governor should have been declared winner on the merits of the evidence before the panel.

The three judges were the chairman of the panel and chief judge of the state, Mr. Justice Emmanuel Araka, Mr. Justice J.G. Aneke and Mr. Justice A.C. Orah. They said that the deputy returning officers at three constituencies submitted to Fedeco results different from the results they signed along with their assistant returning officers whose copies were given to security agents.

In the minority judgment, Mr. Justice Obumneme Onwuamegbu and Mr. Justice O. Awogu, disagreed on the merits of the evidence, doubting that the alleged falsification could be proved beyond reasonable doubt. The two judges also differed in their opinion on the validity of the panel's jurisdiction, with Mr. Justice Onwuamegbu saying that it was valid and Mr. Justice Awogu that it was invalid.

AFP: Tension Running High in Oyo State

AB131805 Paris AFP in English 1744 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] Lagos, Sept. 13 (AFP) — Tension was running high in Oyo State of western Nigeria today as voters there prepared to return to the polls tomorrow for elections delayed by political violence during last month's general elections. Elsewhere in the 19-state federation courts have overturned two of the three most controversial results in the gubernatorial elections, which triggered the violence in Oyo and neighbouring Ondo State.

The gubernatorial elections were the second in the series of five polls, after the presidential election which saw President Shehu Shagari put back into office for a second and final four-year term.

Oyo and Ondo are the only states which still have to elect members for the two houses of the National Assembly and the local state assemblies. Several people are known to have died in bloody disturbances in Ondo and Oyo in mid-August after the Federal Electoral Commission (Fedeco) announced that candidates of Mr Shagari's National Party (NPN) had beaten the incumbent governors of Chief Obafemi Awolowo's Unity Party (UPN), which has its stronghold in the states of western Nigeria.

Allegations of ballot-rigging and Fedeco complicity degenerated into a wave of lynchings and the burning of Fedeco property, while the two defeated UPN candidates announced that they would appeal the outcome of the polling.

The third big shock of the elections for state governorship was in Anambra, in eastern Nigeria, where a court yesterday cancelled the election of NPN candidate Chief C.C. Onoh and gave the victory to Jim Nwobodo, the incumbent governor of the Nigerian People's Party (NPP) who had challenged the election results. A court in Akure, capital of Ondo State, has thrown out the election of NPN candidate Chief Akin Omoboriowo, ruling that the victor was outgoing Governor Adekunle Ajasin.

The UPN's outgoing governor in Oyo State, Bola Ige, also challenged the results, but yesterday a court in Ibadan, the state capital, confirmed the election victory of NPN candidate Omololu Olunloyo. Many committed UPN supporters rejected the court's findings, and there were fears that they might take to the streets tomorrow when polling stations open again for new voting. Bola Ige has announced that he is taking the case to the appeal court, amid speculation that there might be further violence.

On Sunday President Shagari called for restraint in Oyo and Ondo and said that the police presence in the two states had been reinforced.

The three court rulings have reduced the NPN's hold on states to 11 from the 13 which it held initially. But this is a marked improvement over its achievements in the previous elections in 1979, the first after 13 years of military rule, when it won only seven governorships.

In two states where the party has lost the Governorship — Kwara (where the NPN gave way to the UPN) and Anambra — the

party has scored a majority within the state assembly. This would enable it to impeach the sitting governor, as was the case after the 1979 elections in Kaduna State, in the north of the country, when an NPN assembly managed to impeach Governor Balarabe Musa of the People's Redemption Party (PRP).

The gubernatorial elections are the ones which arouse emotions most after the presidential poll, since state governors pull the financial strings which effect their immediate electorate (on average some five million people).

Tomorrow Oyo will be voting for the five senators it will send to the federal upper house, and Ondo will be doing the same on Monday. Even in these two states where voting has been delayed all the polls will be completed before President Shagari is inaugurated on October 1, which is the 23rd anniversary of the country's independence.

SENEGAL

Government Recognizes People's Liberation Party

AB132048 Paris AFP in French 1816 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] Dakar, 13 Sep (AFP) — According to reports on Tuesday in Dakar, the People's Liberation Party (PLP), a opposition party formed on 31 July, has been officially recognized by the Senegalese Government. This party, which was created by dissidents from Professor Cheikh Anta Diop's Democratic National Rally (RND), has thus become the 15th Senegalese political party.

The new party is led by Babacar Niang, former assistant secretary general of the RND, who was expelled from that party last June "because of fractional activities." The founders of the PLP accused Cheikh Anta Diop of having made the RND look like "an objective ally of the government."

According to its manifesto, the PLP says it will be an "instrument for ensuring the efficient organization of the struggle to end the suffering and frustrations of the Senegalese people and for leading Senegal to a future without mediocrity and submission."

UPPER VOLTA

French Cooperation Minister Arrives 13 September

AB132150 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Excerpts] French Minister for Cooperation and Development Christian Nucci arrived in our capital this afternoon for a 3-day visit to Upper Volta. He was welcomed on his arrival by Eugene Dondasse, our minister of planning and cooperation, and His Excellency Gaston Boyer, French ambassador to Upper Volta, who was accompanied by his embassy staff. Shortly after his arrival, Christian Nucci told newsmen the reason for his visit to Upper Volta:

[Begin recording] [Nucci] It is the minister of cooperation and development who has come to your country,the second time in some months. I have come to continue discussion of a number of issues with my colleague which we had previously discussed and for which both sides expressed a desire to follow up or to change in orientation. But we are also in the process of preparing the budget in France, as you know. The cooperation budget is being drafted and in the coming weeks, it will be presented to the parliamentarians. It is normal that with the countries with which I work I have begun to discuss the various actions for 1984 — this is the purpose of my visit.

[Unidentified reporter] May we know the specific areas you will discuss with the Upper Voltan authorities?

[Nucci] When I got off the plane, I only had time to shake hands with my colleague. We have an appointment in several days or at the end of my visit and, with the consent of the Upper Voltan leaders, we shall analyze what has been done so far. We can then inform you of what has been discussed. [end recording]

Shortly after his arrival, Christian Nucci was received by the president of the republic, Captain Thomas Sankara. He was accompanied by the French ambassador to our country. This is what Mr Nucci disclosed following this audience:

[Begin recording] [Nucci] I think I must thank the head of state for receiving me in a short time. It is simply a question of the timetable. You know I cannot stay long and I must, therefore, devote my visit to taking the pulse of cooperation between France and Upper Volta. It is also normal that when a minister of the French Government meets the head of state, they must say certain things to each other. I think there is a desire to work together and this is shown [passage indistinct] In describing our talks, I would say that they were very frank. We discussed issues deeply and with respect for the independence of each other. This is important.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr Minister, did you discuss the issue of revising the cooperation agreements between Upper Volta and France? If so, when will the next discussions take place?

[Nucci] Yes, I discussed this with the head of state as well as the minister of foreign affairs. We agreed to wait for proposals in this regard. It is difficult to draw up a timetable. Discussions may not take that long and we may be in a position to sign the agreement in a short while. There will be a revision of the agreements at the request of the Upper Voltan Government, after we have cleared the way to avoid any misunderstanding or contradiction. [end recording]

AFP on Visit

AB131005 Paris AFP in English 0954 GMT 13 Sep 83

[By Jerome Mainguet]

[Text] Ouagadougou, Sept. 13 (AFP) — France's foreign aid minister, Christian Nucci, was due here today for a three-day visit that would mark the first contact between Paris and the new Upper Voltan Government, which took power in a coup earlier this month. [as received]

The takeover on August 4 by the National Revolutionary Council, [CNR] headed by Captain Thomas Sankara, led to a brief period of uncertainty and coolness between the two governments. Certain members of the new regime openly accused France of supporting the ousted "conservative" and "reactionary" tendencies against the "progressives" represented by the CNR, and of fomenting "neocolonialist" plots.

France, too, was apparently aware of profound anxiety the coup caused among Upper Volta's neighbours, notably the Ivory Coast and Niger, which saw behind Captain Sankara the hand of Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. Rapidly, however, the new head of state was describing relations between Upper Volta and France as "friendly" while stressing that they should be altered to become more "suited to the nature of the respective regimes." France was not seen as an "imperialist" country, but it was essential to draw up a new policy of cooperation "which takes in account the clear interests of the French and Voltan peoples," Captain Sankara said.

What this means it is up to the Voltan authorities to explain to Mr. Nucci, and notably to tell him if they want to renegotiate certain agreements made with Paris by the preceding regime of Major Jean-Baptiste Ouedraogo, as Captain Sankara has implied. Mr. Nucci was last in Upper Volta in May, during the Ouedraogo period, when he said relations between the two countries were based [words indistinct] necessary cooperation for a policy of development."

France is the main source of aid for Upper Volta, one of the poorest countries in the world. The aid increased from nearly 35 million dollars in 1981 to more than 54 million in 1982, when it represented 45 percent of the country's revenue, according to French Government statistics. French aid mainly goes on developing village amenities, agriculture, higher education, public health, communications and mining.

Last night, Jacques Huntzinger, international secretary of France's governing Socialist Party, had three hours of talks with Captain Sankara. Mr. Huntzinger arrived here yesterday at Captain Sankara's request "to forge links between the French Socialist Party and the new Voltan leaders." He said that his "very frank, friendly and open" talks had covered "democracy, national independence, sovereignty, Libya, Chad and the future of the Voltan revolution."

ANGOLA

Speakers Condemn RSA, U.S. at ODP Ceremony

MB140649 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Text] The eighth anniversary of the founding of the People's Defense Organization [ODP] was marked countrywide yesterday under the theme: Firm and United in the Front and Rearguard, Let Us Defend the Revolution by Strengthening the Ranks of the ODP. The main event was held on Fifth Avenue in Luanda yesterday in a ceremony in which Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, commander in chief of the Popular Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola, was represented by Lieutenant Colonel (Francisco Magalhaes Paiva Mvunda).

Messages from the National Union of Workers of Angola and the ODP were read at the beginning of the ceremony. The messages reiterated the support for the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee and President Jose Eduardo dos Santos. The two organizations condemned the South African aggression against our country and stressed the important role of the ODP in the defense of the country.

Major (Diogo Manuel da Fonseca), acting general commander of the ODP, also spoke during the ceremony. He briefly reviewed the history of the organization. He accused the United States and racist South Africa of giving material and financial support to the Angolan puppet groups and called on all citizens to strengthen discipline and mutual respect so that together we can fight the enemies of the Angolan people.

This ceremony, which was the highlight of 13 September, ended with a speech by Lt Col (Mvunda), who underlined the main tasks of the ODP both on the battlefield and in the rearguard. After establishing a link between ODP day and the commemorations of the 61st anniversary of the birth of the late President Agostinho Neto, who was the founder of the organization, Lt Col (Mvunda) dealt with the increasing aggression of racist South Africa against the People's Republic of Angola. He stressed the important role which will be played by the regional military councils in the lives of the provinces affected by the enemies. He said that the activities of the regional military councils will fall upon the economic and military sectors, with the view to dealing heavier blows against the enemies and defending our territorial integrity.

ANGOP Report on Recent FAPLA Operations

AB131500 Luanda ANGOP in French 1400 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] Luanda, 13 Sep (ANGOP) — Eighty-eight bandits killed, one prisoner captured, and several other items of military equipment recovered — such is the balance sheet of two operations carried out recently by the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola (FAPLA) against puppet gangs infiltrated into Angolan territory from Namibia by racist South Africa, it was learned from authoritative sources in Luanda.

During the first operation, the Angolan forces attacked the enemy, which was trying to establish itself near the sources of the Cumana River (located about 57 km from Kuito town, headquarters of the Bie Province). This attack, it was learned, resulted in the death of 53 bandits. One of them was captured while a large quantity of arms and amunition were seized.

Also in the Bie Province and during their second operation, the FAPLA completely overpowered a puppet gang operating in Nharea. They killed 25 of the puppets and captured a large quantity of military equipment. This operation also enabled them to free several persons held by the puppets.

MALAWI

Chirwa Lodges Appeal Against Death Sentence

MB131631 Blantyre Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] The former minister of justice and attorney general and leader of the dissident Malawi Freedom Movement, Mafremo, Orton Chirwa, and his wife, Vera, have lodged an appeal against the death sentence which was passed on them by the southern regional traditional court in May this year after they were found guilty of treason. The appeal has been lodged to the national traditional petition court of appeal chaired by [names indistinct] sitting at (Tochi) in Blantyre. In his appeal Orton Chirwa claimed, among other things, that there was insufficient evidence to prove that he and his wife had conspired to overthrow the lawfully constituted government of Malawi by force. Orton Chirwa also maintains that the lower court had no jurisdiction to try them since they were not residents of Malawi. The court has since adjourned until tomorrow morning at the request of Chirwa to enable him study his notes pertaining to the appeal.

MOZAMBIQUE

Foreign Minister Meets With DPRK President

MB131215 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] Mozambique Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano has met in Pyongyang with the president of socialist Korea, Kim Il-song. The two met for over an hour to discuss bilateral cooperation. Mr Chissano also briefed President Kim on the political, economic, and military situation in Mozambique, and he delivered a message from President Samora Machel. Mr Chissano was also carrying a gift for the Korean leader in recognition of Korea's 35th anniversary. Mr Chissano said the gift symbolized the fraternal links between the two countries and the great friendship between President Kim and President Samora.

The Mozambican delegation has also met with the minister of economic affairs to discuss cooperation in agricultural and civil construction projects, two areas in which Korean technicians are working in Mozambique. The Mozambican delegation is also scheduled to visit China.

Resistance Radio Reports Capture of Maringue
MB131013 (Clandestine) Voice of Mozambique National Resistance in Portuguese to Mozambique 0300 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] Black September offensive: Reports on the new offensive our forces have launched, under the name of Black September, are beginning to arrive. Thus, we can now report that the important town of Maringue, capital of the district of Maringue, fell into our hands on 4 September. The attack against Maringue began on 1 September, when this glorious offensive was launched. After 4 days of intense fighting the Frelimo military position was captured and occupied despite its formidable defenses. The town is now under our total control. Our forces released all the civilians who had been interned in the region's communal village. Many Frelimo soldiers were killed during the attack and capture of Maringue.

We can now say that September has begun as a truly black month for the Frelimo troops. War and death to the enemies of the people. The struggle continues.

NAMIBIA

Operation Against SWAPO Infiltrators Launched
MB140749 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Text] The security force in South-West Africa/Namibia has launched follow-up operations against a group of about 100 SWAPO terrorists who tried to infiltrate into the country from Angola. A communique issued in Windhoek says two groups of about 50 men each advanced into the Kavango region in the northeast of the territory and then withdrew. It is very dry in the area at the moment, and the insurgents may have been trying to hide arms and supplies in preparation for attacks after the first rains early next year. At the beginning of this year SWAPO assigned 700 men for an offensive against the northern farming districts. Eventually, 200 of them managed to cross into South-West Africa/Namibia from Angola, but most of them were killed by the security force, and the rest fled back to Angola.

SOUTH AFRICA

P.W. Botha on Referendum, State Presidency
MB130943 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] The prime minister, Mr P.W. Botha, says South Africa will not vote for a government on 2 November. Instead the country will vote on the issue of whether it should follow a course of peace, stability, and security, or a path of chaos. Addressing a public meeting in Pretoria, Mr Botha said people should realize that they could not achieve everything they aimed for, but their efforts should be inspired so that future generations would find a South Africa in which they could live and work. On the new constitution and allegations that the state president would be a dictactor, Mr Botha said the elected president would have less power than the present prime minister.

Botha Addresses Congress, Announces Appointment
MB131237 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] The prime minister, Mr P.W. Botha, says civilized standards cannot be maintained without effort. Addressing the Transvaal National Party Congress in Pretoria, he said that the whites have the task of defending these standards in South Africa, although the burden was not unpleasant. The whites, however, would have to rid themselves of selfishness and the inability to acknowledge other population groups in this matter.

Mr Botha announced the appointment of the chief secretary of the National Party in The Transvaal, Dr Jannie Pieterse, as a nominasted member of parliament to succeed the deputy minister of development and land affairs, Mr Hennie van Der Walt. Mr van Der Walt resigns tomorrow, both as deputy minister and member of parliament.

UDF Rejects Constitutional Proposals, Referendum
MB131020 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1000 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] The United Democratic Front [UDF] says it rejects the referendum on the constitutional proposals. The UDF is an umbrella body of organizations opposed to the government's reform plans. The UDF viewpoint on the white referendum, which takes place on November 2, was explained at a news conference in Johannesburg this morning by UDF executive member, Cassim Soloojee.

[Begin Saloojee recording] The whole notion of the referendum is rejected by us. But we must be very clear that we reject all the processes that led to the passing of the constitutional act in parliament. And to be consistent with that, we also reject all the processes that flow from the act. So what we say, we reject that on the basis that this whole thing has been proposed by a minority government on the people of South Africa. What we are asking for is a situation where a constitution will be hammered out which will reflect the will of the people. [end recording]

Conclusion of AIM Interview With ANC's Tambo

Part III
MB110614 Maputo Noticias in Portuguese 4 Aug 83 p 8

[Third of five-part interview given by ANC President Oliver Tambo to Carlos Cardoso of AIM — date and place not given]

[Text] [Question] Many observers think that the ANC is introducing new forms of political and military struggle without having nearby examples to follow as far as urban guerrilla warfare is concerned. What is your opinion about this? Second, do you think that at this moment the struggle the workers and community groups are waging is more important than the guerrilla war, or do all these forms of fighting have an equally important impact on the broader struggle?

[Tambo] First of all, I think that despite the fact that the guerrilla war has been guided by certain models and that it shares certain similarities, it has never changed the essential aspect in that guerrilla warfare must always adapt itself to the objective conditions, and even the subjective conditions under which it is launched. It must always be modified to take into consideration specific situations.

It happens that other liberation movements have had the benefit of support in the form of rear revolutionary bases in independent countries that agreed to provide camps where the guerrillas could train and, after a certain period, they could start creating liberated areas.

In our situation we are ruled by the reality that the countries bordering South Africa are not able to provide us with bases, that they cannot give us the kind of revolutionary support which most of the other liberation movements have enjoyed. This affects our strategy. We must develop strategies and tactics which correspond to the limitations of our situation. This is why our struggle has characteristics which are different from other struggles.

Since we could not depend on external bases we had to station ourselves among the popular masses within the country. As an integral part of our struggle we had to develop the political organization and the mobilization of the masses with great perseverance and consistency to build a political base which could replace the external bases. Therefore, it is possible that the level of political activity and the level of popular mobilization are higher than in most of the countries where there have been liberation wars, except, perhaps, at the end when victory was in sight.

Ours is a highly industrialized country, practically all of it. The oppressed people are proletariats, workers. The struggle of liberation is a struggle of the workers who form the proletariat class. It is they who support the country's economy, who provide 70-80 percent of the labor force. Thus, they form the most powerful contingent of our struggle, and we have had to dedicate ourselves to their organization and mobilization. It is evident to us, as it is to the enemy, that it is not enough to have a militant working class; it must be well organized. The process of organizing it is growing very rapidly. It is evident to us, and to the enemy, that the workers, particularly the blacks, form a force that can seriously threaten the regime.

However, we do not think that this has an exclusive importance. The armed struggle is indispensable, but strategically it would be a terrible mistake to dedicate ourselves to the armed struggle alone. In our organization at this stage, we must give equal importance to the organization of the exploited workers, which means organizing the oppressed masses. Therefore, we operate on three fronts: the labor front, the mass participation front, and the armed actions front.

[Question] Is there already any basic link among these three aspects of the struggle?

[Tambo] There is. We have developed this fundamental link over the years. We think that these three aspects are tied together like a ball of yarn and that they form a force that will be difficult for the enemy to hold back.

[Question] Then the situation has already reached a point at which the regime and the conservative forces around the regime can no longer make an absolute separation between the trade union campaigns and the struggle for national liberation?

[Tambo] That is no longer possible. All these struggles have become part of the same broad front of action.

[Question] What about guerrilla warfare in the rural areas? Does the ANC already carry our armed actions in such areas?

[Tambo] Yes, this is developing. Of course there is the regime's policy in concealing what is happening in that part of the armed struggle. Our actions in the most remote areas will only become known when they reach a certain level of intensity. From then on they will become known to the public.

The struggle in the rural areas is also developing because the Bantustans are a true injustice. And the people understand that the enemy is not even the group of administrators that have been appointed for the Bantustans. They are obviously the regime's brutal agents, but the people understand that the enemy is the Pretoria regime. There are many actions in the Bantustans which are directly aimed against the Pretoria regime.

[Question] Can you mention some of these actions?

[Tambo] For instance, some of the administrations, like Venda's, are really isolated. First of all, there was popular resistance against the so-called independence; that was resistance against Pretoria. However, Pretoria has installed its own puppets there. There is continuing hostility against those administrations, a hostility which is essentially aimed against the forces that have taken up positions in the Bantustans.

Another example is what happened in Ciskei, where there are two brothers who are shameless agents of Pretoria. A commission has investigated the question of whether the people want independence. The vast majority of the population refused independence, but the regime installed its agents there. The popular opposition was essentially against the South African regime.

[Question] Do you think resistance in the Bantustans has already reached the point where Pretoria is no longer able to create a rift in the structure of the liberation war?

[Tambo] Pretoria will no longer be able to do that. The problem facing the regime comes from the very fact that the people being sent to Bantustans come from urban areas. Migration policy functions this way: The people are sent to Bantustans, they return to the cities, and once again they are sent to the Bantustans. These people, therefore, do not consider themselves to be part of the Bantustans. The majority of people in the Bantustans are part of the proletariat class. They are people who are already used to working in cities, and they are people who have already taken part in political actions against the apartheid system.

[Question] And thus they carry with them the idea of a united South Africa...

[Tambo] Exactly.

[Question] Would it then be impossible for the regime to develop in the Bantustans peripheral nationalism?

[Tambo] That is what the regime is trying to do, but I think that as the struggle develops this will completely disappear. The struggle is developing, and it is developing with the participation of people who have been forced to live in the Bantustans. This brings about the people's unity. The regime has failed in its attempt to create separation between the various popular strata of the society. It has failed in its attempt to create nationalism based on tribes.

Part IV

MB111320 Maputo Noticias in Portuguese 5 Aug 83 p 8

[Fourth of five-part interview given by ANC President Oliver Tambo to Carlos Cardoso of AIM — date and place not given]

[Text] [Question] Do the actions carried out by the ANC in rural areas also include the Bantustans?

[Tambo] Our actions are essentially political in the Bantustans. I would not like to go into detail about our strategy and tactics. Suffice it to say that in the Bantustans our actions are fundamentally political because we do not want to cause a struggle among the oppressed. The Bantustans are mainly inhabited by the oppressed, who are a potential force for the struggle against the regime. They are thrown into the Bantustans, which constitute a very small part of the nation's territory. There they live, squeezed in by the millions, experiencing famine. Meanwhile, vast areas of the territory are reserved for whites: It is there where the enemy exercises direct power. We want to mount an armed struggle where the enemy is, and he is outside the Bantustans. In the Bantustans we have these administrations which are forced to defend the apartheid system and are thus exposed to the people's wrath. Our first rule of our struggle and our policy is not to turn the oppressed against the oppressed. Even the leaders of Bantustans, who are traitors, were established there by our main enemy.

The Bantustans are, therefore, in large measure the field for political organizational work and for the preparation for the armed struggle and its consolidation. We have people from the Bantustans in our armed forces, and they joined us precisely because they rejected the Bantustans and because of the living conditions there. We have been carrying out a lot of work of this kind, that is, political organization resulting in the people's participation in our armed actions. In other words, some of our trained cadres come from the Bantustans.

[Question] How do you view the South African destabilization activities in the Southern African Development Coordination Conference region? Do you think that the destabilization is a result of the illness of the regime, which over the long term would be unable to survive, or do you think the destabilization is now becoming a business of destruction and reconstruction, resulting in huge profits for businesses? Would it be reasonable to think that the destabilization is already becoming part of the South African economic hegemony subsystem?

[Tambo] I believe that it is a little of both. There is a pathological element in the behavior of the South African regime because there is despair. Quite often the reasons for threats to invade countries of the region are completely absurd. For example, two or three ANC guerrillas arrive in Harare from another country. From Zimbabwe they proceed to South Africa, and at a certain stage they are detected by the forces of the regime. This is an insignificant incident, but the regime turns it into an international issue to such a point that one would think that the issue involved an invading army, with tanks and everything. To this extent, the behavior of the regime is, therefore, acquiring a pathological element which leads to actions with destabilizing effects.

But I think that we should view the destabilization as part of the more comprehensive attempt by the South African regime to realize its old ambition of dominating southern Africa economically and politically. Smuts tried to do this. So did Verwoerd. John Vorster wanted to achieve the same objective, and now Pieter Botha wants the same thing with his idea of a constellation of states. The main idea has been the same over the decades. The aim is to create a South Africa which can be the exploitive center of a series of neighboring countries with weak economies and which are dependent on the South African economy. It is an old dream. Accordingly, South Africa tries to weaken these countries economically, to keep them economically underdeveloped to increase their dependence on South Africa.

There is a struggle going on. How long will these countries be able to resist? The destabilization is aimed at forcing them to surrender to South Africa, to request assistance from Pretoria, forcing them to submit to the South African capital and, in practice, to accept the creation of the so-called constellation of states. Part of the destabilization is, therefore, aimed at making these countries part of the South African empire. If South Africa were able to do that, there is no doubt that some companies would expand throughout southern Africa on a terrible scale.

But there is more to the destabilization than this. The destabilization is also the result of the regime's resistance to the political and economic independence of neighboring countries.

Let us recall what took place during the liberation struggle in Zimbabwe. The Ian Smith regime created the Mozambique National Resistance [RNM], but in March 1980, when it became clear that the Smith regime had been abolished, the South African regime took charge of the RNM. Until that point, South Africa had participated in actions by Smith forces in attacks on Mozambique and other countries of the region. It was from that time that the whole army of bandits started to receive increasing support from South Africa. In other words, South Africa continued to resist the independence of southern African countries, as it had done before, by either participating side by side with the Smith regime, or participating on the side of Portuguese troops against the liberation struggle in Mozambique and Angola. South Africa is waging a continuous struggle to prevent these

countries from achieving their independence, as it is seen as a threat to the South African economic and social system.

Part of the econonic hegemony subsystem is, therefore, linked to the attempt to politically dominate these countries. And there is no end in sight to this strategy. But partly — and we cannot ignore this aspect — it is also a defensive strategy for the survival of the regime. This is different from a strategy designed purely to achieve the domination of more regions. The destabilization is, therefore, also a survival strategy aimed at preventing these countries from possibly developing, since that would unmask the true nature of the South African capitalist system. There is no doubt that it would seriously affect the oppressed in South Africa, even the white population, to know that a neighboring country was prospering, that the living conditions of its people were improving.

South Africa would appear as such a contrast. This is why South Africa has to prevent Zimbabwe, for example, from successfuly becoming a nonracial state.

The South Africans have to destabilize Zimbabwe so that they can later on say: "See what liberation means? Let us keep what we have here; it is better than any other system." Their aim is to keep whites horrified about what is taking place in southern Africa. For these reasons, destabilization is also a defensive strategy.

There are two ways to end the destablization. One is total capitulation, total acceptance of South Africa and its racist policy, the acceptance of the minority government, submission. In this case South Africa would acquire its system of submissive Bantustans. The other way is through the overthrow of the apartheid regime. Either way, there would be an end to all destabilization. There is nothing between these two things. It is either one or the other.

In brief, I see what is taking place as a combination of an aggressive attitude and defensive strategy.

[Question] Destablization appears, therefore, as a method for the survival of the regime?

[Tambo] Yes. The two go together, and as long as there is any threat to the regime's survival there will be destabilization.

Part V

MB121016 Maputo Noticias in Portuguese 6 Aug 83 p 8

[Last of five-part interview given by ANC President Oliver Tambo to Carlos Cardoso of AIM — date and place not given]

[Text] [Question] What do you think of the reforms by P.W. Botha? Are they a sign that the regime has lost the initiative?

[Tambo] I think so. Botha is on the defensive. These reforms are not the result of any change in the racist philosophy. They are an adaptation to a new reality, which is the increasing effectiveness of the liberation struggle. And I am not only talking about the pressure on the regime from the masses in South Africa. I am also talking about what is taking place in southern Africa, the struggle for the liberation of Namibia, international pressures, the increasing isolation of the regime. Botha himself has said that there is a need to adapt to this new reality. This means going on the defensive.

Of course they do this in a zigzag manner. What are these reforms? They are reforms in form only, as formal changes in the Constitution and other things of that sort. But there are no substantial changes in the content. Meanwhile, the very fact that they have had to manipulate the Constitution, the fact that they have had to recruit support from the Asian and Colored populations, this means that Botha desperately needs their support. This support is not forthcoming, because the Indians and Coloreds are aware that Botha has lost the initiative and to support him would mean being used to defend the system against which they have been fighting.

Because of these pressures there is a series of conflicts rising from within the ranks of the dominating class, which makes Botha's task even more difficult.

In strategic terms, we are the ones who have the initiative. What we need to do is to intensify the offensive. The very fact that Botha has been forced to change camps means an opportunity for the forces of change to increase their offensive. It is in this light that we see the so-called reforms. They are not reforms in the real sense of the word, and it is precisely because of this that they are being rejected by the people. But they show that the regime has the feeling that it cannot continue to rule the way it has done in the past: It must at least change the external forms of its administration. And this formal change is not being accepted.

[Question] In principle, apartheid is not reformable?

[Tambo] It is not possible to reform apartheid because if the Indian and Colored communities of our population accepted the reforms they would be implementing the very same apartheid. In other words, either there is apartheid, or there is not. You cannot correct apartheid from the top.

[Question] How do you see the conflicts within the regime?

[Tambo] The conflicts have resulted from the conclusion that the regime can no longer continue to rule in the old way. Some within the regime think that if they change they will be destroyed. There is, therefore, a crisis which involves them all, a crisis which, I think, will bring about divisions and subdivisions within the regime. Objectively, they are being divided by the pressures of the revolutionary struggle.

[Question] And would this crisis affect people like Botha, as individuals?

[Tambo] It could. There is speculation about what will happen to Botha, as an individual, if he cannot carry his proposals forward, if they are flawed, or if his own supporters reject them in a referendum. This could end Botha's political career. This is the crisis in which he has been plunged. He cannot go back, but he cannot move forward.

[Question] In some circles there appears to be an attempt to revive the Pan-African Congress [PAC]. What do you think about this? What relations does the ANC have with PAC?

[Tambo] My stand regarding the PAC is that it does not even deserve to be discussed.

There is an extremely serious situation in South Africa affecting all the countries of the region. And it is all because of the ANC. Lesotho lives in the hope that something will happen to it because there is a large-scale South African campaign against the Lesotho Government. It is all because of the ANC. The enemy talks about the ANC, and the ANC is the topic of discussion between the regime and leaders of the region. In this kind of situation I do not believe there is any room to discuss the PAC. It is not a factor.

[Question] Recently you visited the PRC. What were the results of this visit? Was this an ANC delegation's first visit?

[Tambo] That was the third time that we visited the PRC. The first visit was in 1963, and the second was in 1975. In both cases I was the one who led the delegation. The period between 1973 and 1983 was a long one, and during this time there was no development in our relations. Partly, therefore, their invitation to us was aimed at strengthening relations between the ANC and the PRC. This is how we see our most recent visit.

We feel that we came out of the discussions convinced that our relations were deepened, and we were guaranteed that China would give us maximum support; political and material. As I have said on other occasions, we asked for support for our armed struggle, and we were promised arms.

[Question] Were the talks held with the country's leadership?

[Tambo] We held talks with Central Committee representatives, as well as with the foreign minister and the prime minister.

[Question] Was this the first time that China promised arms for the ANC?

[Tambo] They would have done so sooner, if we had asked during the first two visits we made.

[Question] Do you think that the relations between the ANC and China are viewed in the context of the Sino-Soviet conflict?

[Tambo] I think that in the 1960's and at the beginning of the 1970's this was a factor, but in 1975 we resolved the issue.

The Chinese saw that we had nothing against the USSR, that we were friends of the USSR, and that our friendships, regardless of whom they are with, do not condition our relations with the USSR. They accepted this in 1975.

[Question] How do you view the improving relations between Mozambique and the South African people through the anti-apartheid struggle?

[Tambo] I believe that we are demonstrating in practice what President Samora Machel said, namely, that we are one people, we are 35 million. I think that the Mozambique experience during the struggle for independence and after independence demonstrates the fact that we are one people.

Mozambique is a lesson for the South African masses. And for this reason it will continue to be a target for the hatred of the forces of reaction in our country. But the future points to an even further identification between the peoples of South Africa and Mozambique, and a catalyst for this level of identification is the kind of struggle we are waging and the support which is necessarily and inevitably rendered by Mozambique to this struggle, no matter what the difficulties are.

SWAZILAND

Prince Sozisa Issues Warning to Dissidents

MB130924 Mbabane The Times of Swaziland in English 13 Sep 83 pp 1,5

[By *Times* reporter]

[Text] The authorised person, Prince Sozisa yesterday issued a stern warning against would-be dissidents. Prince Sozisa said he would deal with trouble-makers who refuse to respect authority firmly and effectively. "We have a full mandate given to us by the late king to take any action we see fit to punish those who try to drift from the official line and stand in the way. It does not matter who that person is," he said.

Prince Sozisa said some people had been resisting the removal of former Queen Regent Dzeliwe and her replacement by the crown prince's mother, Queen Ntombi. "In the past, such people would be clubbed to death; but we are quite soft these days," he said. "We all know who inherits from the king; that is the crown prince's mother. Now what is all this nonsense?" Prince Sozisa asked.

"Some people have been distributing pamphlets saying they want to be elected. We all know what the king said about such people who campaign for positions," he added. He said some people have been going to people's homes asking them what side they were on. Prince Sozisa said some people were going about spreading false rumours that he wanted power for himself.

About the recent court case in which the former queen regent challenged her removal in the high court, he said: "In Swaziland power lies with tradition."

Speaking earlier, Counsellor Khalalempi Mndzebele said: "You have been officially summoned to Lobamba today according to traditions. You should not listen to announcements about clandestine meetings. There have been rumblings spread by people who see themselves as potential contenders for what traditionally belongs to Makhosetive. There have been court actions in Mbabane about an issue which should be dealt with here. Mbabane has nothing to do with it"

He charged that certain people had been to England to administer charms to the crown prince. He said there were certain charms which are not supposed to be administered to rulers. "But these people have done it," he said. "We want to find out where these inyangas [traditional healers] got this authority to administer their muti on the young prince and where they got the muti from," he said.

Speaking on the same occasion, the minister of agriculture and Liqoqo member, Mr. A.K. Hlophe said certain Swazis had been poisoned with foreign ideologies. "We send people for training overseas and instead of learning they pick up other things," he said. He charged that some of these people come back and think that their degrees qualify them to rule and think they can unseat the old rulers. "some come back with twisted tongues and even need interpreters when they talk to their own grandmothers," he said.

ROK Presidential Envoy Departs for Seoul

MB131845 Mbabane Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] The Korean presidential special envoy, Chong Nae-hyok, today left the country for Seoul via London after a 1-day visit during which he held talks with leading state and government officials. Speaking to the Swaziland broadcasting and information services at Matsapa Airport this morning, Mr Chong said the Swaziland Government has pledged its continued support to South Korea in international affairs, which includes the shooting down of the Korean aircraft by Russia, killing about 269 passengers, and the unification of South and North Korea through peaceful dialogue. The special envoy also expressed sincere gratitude for the warm welcome he was accorded here in Swaziland.

Yesterday, Mr Chong held talks with the authorized person, Prince Sozisa; the prime minister, Prince Bhekimpi; and the minister for foreign affairs, Mr Richard Velaphi Dlamini, which centered on the bilateral relations between the two countries, furthering of trade links, and also the exchange of personnel and technical assistance. He was seen off by the chief of protocol, Mr Albert Nkambule.

ZAMBIA

TIMES Blames U.S. for Downing of ROK Airliner

MB131616 Lusaka Times of Zambia in English 6 Sep 83 p 1

[Unattributed editorial]

[Text] Much as we join the whole world in mourning the shocking death of 269 people aboard a South Korean jumbo jet which was shot down by Soviet fighter bombers last week, we are not convinced that the USSR is to blame totally for the incident. Certainly this is a great loss in human life especially that the aircraft was on a normal commercial flight carrying civilian passengers and crew. Secondly it is abominable because the incident took place in peace time as the peace-loving world takes it but in the Soviet-American lingo a "cold war" atmosphere.

There are now doubts that the Soviets are not after all culpable; the information is that the Americans were in fact the causer of the shoot-down. The United States has admitted that its military planes carry out missions in the air space between Alaska (American) and Kamchatka (Soviet) to monitor what the Soviets do. On the fateful day an American "spy" plane — an RC-135 — had been plying the area in "square" or "around" patterns before the hapless South Korean Boeing 747 came on the route.

There are questions here. As South Korea is guarded day and night by American troops against North Korea and possibly the Soviet Union and China, why didn't the U.S. warn the civilian plane before it took off from Anchorage in Alaska? Did the Americans think that the Soviets were not alert enough to notice the RC-135 and that the Soviets would not therefore have taken measures to defend their air space?

Why did the much-vaunted efficient American-made computerised radar system in the South Korean jet fail to "recognise" that it had lost its path and that it was in wrong territory? And why is it that the airliner did not respond positively when it was being followed and shadowed for over two hours? Was it carrying American soldiers or weapons for Seoul?

From the foregoing it is only right to assume that had the Americans not done what they did, the Soviets would not have tracked the passenger plane and fired at it. It would appear the Soviets had good reason to act but unfortunately the victims were innocent souls caught in the East-West "cold war" cross fire. It will therefore not be proper to condemn the Soviet Union wholesale over the affair.

The American allies in NATO and elsewhere must stop, think and tell President Ronald Reagan to the face that he is partly in the wrong. Whatever sanctions Washington may be proposing should be looked at and into the right perspective; NATO members should not take rash action just because it is Moscow involved.

We believe that every sovereign country has the right to defend itself and if the U.S. thinks that after provoking a situation it can get away with it by chicanery, Washington is gravely mistaken.

ZIMBABWE

Harare Reportage on Mugabe Washington Visit

Remarks on Namibia, Airmen

MB131317 Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, will today hold talks with the American President, Mr Ronald Reagan, in Washington. Comrade Mugabe, who is on a 3-day official visit to the United States, is expected to urge the Washington government to apply more pressure on the racist South African regime to end its apartheid system. The prime minister, who arrived in

Washington from Atlanta yesterday, has held talks with the American secretary of state, Mr George Shultz.

Comrade Mugabe told newsmen yesterday that the United States should make it clear to apartheid-ruled South Africa that the West will not tolerate any further delay in granting independence to Namibia. He said he does not agree with the notion that the withdrawal of the Cuban forces from Angola should be linked to the independence of Namibia.

Turning to the release of the six airmen who were detained early this year in Zimbabwe, Comrade Mugabe (?acceded) that one of the remaining four might be released soon. He said he has not been cleared yet because of insidous [word indistinct]. Comrade Mugabe said despite the detention of the six white air force men, it is not the government's intention to harass whites in Zimbabwe.

Comrade Mugabe [words indistinct] visit the Zimbabwe Embassy in Washington before meeting Mr Peter McPherson, the administrator of the American Agency for International Development.

Talks With Reagan Held

MB140805 Harare Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, wound up his visit to the United States yesterday and left Washington for Canada to begin an official working visit. In Canada, Comrade Mugabe will hold talks with the prime minister, Mr Pierre Trudeau, and other government officials.

Before leaving Washington Comrade Mugabe said his talks with President Ronald Reagan had brought Zimbabwe and the United States closer. He told reporters that although there is still disagreement between Zimbabwe and the United States on the question of Namibia's independence, there is a great measure of agreement in other issues.

The two leaders discussed the Pretoria regime's destabilization of neighboring countries and its apartheid system, the situation in Chad, the Middle East, and Central America. Comrade Mugabe called on Mr Reagan to increase the sugar quota for Zimbabwe, which stood at about 39,000 tons last year. Zimbabwe also exports chrome, nickel, and coffee to the United States.

Home Minister Statement on Thornhill Case Judgment

MB131206 Harare The Herald in English 8 Sep 83 pp 1,4

[Statement by Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, Zimbabwean minister of home affairs, criticizing Mr Justice Dumbutshena's decision on 31 August — date and place not given]

[Text] I agree, of course, that in any case the judge and assessors must evaluate the evidence. A central part of that evaluation consists of the assessment of the credibility of witnesses. In cases in which the evidence calls into question the admissibility of a warned and cautioned statement, that brings into consideration the relative credibility of police witnesses and of the accused.

During the old regime, in case after case, the High Court justices believed the police and dis-believed the accused. One after another the Smith regime hung heroic sons of the people on confessions which the accused said the police had extricated by torture. In all those cases, the High Court believed police denials. In exactly similar cases since independence, High Court has invariably believed the accused.

The assessment of credibility almost invariably rests upon intuitive, unexpressed and inexpressible factors. In everyday life, the "cut of a man's jib", the firmness of his handshake, how frank and open his demeanour is, influences our assessment of his trustworthiness. Similar intuitive, unexpressed and inexpressible factors persuade judges of credibility. These factors plainly bear a strong relationship to acculturation, education and class position.

In a particular case, of course, society must rest upon the assessment of credibility made by the judge and the assessors. It does not fall to me to say that I know they erred: They must, and I am sure they do, perform the best and most honest job of assessing credibility of police witnesses as against accused persons in security cases before and since independence. However, I cannot help but believe that the overall bias of an acculturated and class nature influence those assessments. In all the cases before independence, the police could not have all told the truth, while all the accused lied. Nor could the position have reversed itself since independence.

The nature of these biases reveal themselves strikingly in the air force officers' judgment. There, the police brought the accused persons before a magistrate to declare in open court whether each accused had made the statement of his own free will, without inducement. The magistrate accepted each accused's statement. Under our procedure, when the accused later denied their statements, the burden of proof falls on them to prove that they had previously lied when they declared that the statements were voluntary.

The present judgment, however, declares the magistrate's court proceedings in all these cases a nullity, on the grounds that the police refused to permit the accused access to their lawyers. The accused had requested to see their lawyers well before the hearings, but they made no demand at the hearing.

Nevertheless, Mr Justice Dumbutshena held that because the accused had made their requests for their lawyer much earlier, the police refusal to accede to the request vitiated the proceeding in the magistrate's court, and made it a nullity.

This holding has a distinct class bias. The judgment recognises that "the overwhelming number of accused persons who appear at these proceedings cannot afford to engage the services of a legal practitioner or are ignorant of their existence."

The judgment holds that if the accused person does not ask for a lawyer, that failure does not vitiate a proceeding to confirm his warned-and-cautioned statement. Only if he can afford a lawyer,

and has asked for one at any time, his failure to have access to a lawyer does vitiate the proceeding.

In both cases, the accused person does not have a lawyer to advise him at the confirmation hearing. In the case of those too poor to hire a lawyer, the failure to have legal representation has no legal effect. In the case of those who can afford a lawyer and ask for one, the failure to have legal representation nullifies the proceeding. That constitutes class justice, if ever I hear of it.

A poor man without a lawyer effectively receives different treatment to a rich man without a lawyer.

Yet the judgment lays down this rule, apparently without even realising that it discriminates against the poor and weak, and favours the rich and privileged.

That a judge could articulate so discriminatory a rule without even apologising for its class character speaks volumes about the socialisation and values of our High Court justices.

The holding effectively destroys the procedures this country has developed with respect to the confirmation of warned and cautioned statements.

In this case, the accused came before a magistrate, most of them answered that they made the statement voluntarily. Ordinarily, that suffices to place the burden on the accused of proving that the confession was not voluntary.

Here because of a claimed failure of the police to permit the accused access to lawyers, the judgment vitiated the hearing entirely. Effectively, it means the State must then prove the voluntariness of the confession.

We must remember that in these statements, the accused persons confessed to destroying Zimbabwe's air force. If true, all these high officers, all of them carry-overs from the old regime, had committed a most serious crime against the State and the nation.

In the final analysis, these high officers had responsibility for the security of the aircraft and the base in their country's service. They obviously failed in that responsibility. In their statements, they confessed to destroying the aircraft placed in their trust. In open court, before the magistrate, they affirmed that they had made the confessions voluntarly, without coercion or inducement.

Nevertheless, the High Court judge denied the efficacy of the proceedings in the magistrate's court, and forced the State to prove its case because the police allegedly had denied the accussed access to their lawyers.

In our law, illegally obtained evidence nevertheless remains admissible in court. That stands for the policy judgment that even if the policeman makes a mistake or acts illegally, that does not justify letting the criminal go free.

Mr Justice Dumbutshena's judgment reverses that policy. Now, where a policeman does not permit accussed persons wealthy enough to afford lawyers access to them, the criminals go free.

To sum up: before independence, the High Court judges consistently found that the police told the truth. Since independence, in security cases, they have found them just as consistently liars.

The assessment of credibility necessarily involves a set of values, in which some people become more credible than others because of their class, social position, and so forth. I believe that the pattern of decisions on credibility reveals a set of values in the High Court judges, as a group, that favours those with whom they were educated and with whom they tend to associate.

I am confirmed in this belief by the judgment's acceptance of a rule that whatever its seeming equality, in fact treats rich and poor accused persons differently. That rule favours the rich only because they can afford a lawyer and demand one. Poor people, however, almost never demand one because they know they cannot pay for legal advice.

To reach this result, the court had to overturn a longstanding principle that the criminal ought not go free because the policeman had made a mistake. That the judgment overturns that longstanding rule to save these accused persons from the consequences of their confessions, I find most disturbing.

Even more disturbing is to have a rule that overtly discriminates against the poor. And perhaps even more disturbing than all of these, is a judgment that apparently does not recognise that discrimination.

We should aim for a system in which all accused persons have lawyers. Until that happens we must not discriminate against the poor. Finally, Mr Jstice Dumbutshena completely underplayed that fact that aeroplanes were destroyed at Thornhill.

MAIL Answers Criticism of Detention Orders

MB131605 Harare The Sunday Mail in English 4 Sep 83 p 8

[Editorial: "The Detentions"]

[Text] The critical remarks following the detentions of the six air force officers who were acquitted by the High Court of the charge of complicity in the destruction of aircraft at Thornhill airbase were not unexpected. Indeed, detention has never been right. We are on record as opposing detention in principle, and we do not condone these detentions. But since political actions are always contextual, we are constrained to take account of the context in which the detentions have taken place.

Indeed, the High Court has discharged its duty honourably. It can only convict because of positive concrete evidence, not in spite of it. It is true that we have detention laws in this country — a legacy from the past minority regimes. They are disigned to supplement or substitute courts. It is a rational assumption that as long as they exist they are bound to be used. In the concrete security situation dramatically symbolised by the sabotage of the nation's military aircraft, the Minister of Home Affairs had no alternative but to use the detention laws to retain credibility among the voting masses and to stave off the facile accusations of gambling with the security of the nation.

The charge of scapegoating can be relevantly raised. But this is a fact of political reality in all situations of policitical crises, objective or subjective. That the planes were destroyed is fact, not fiction. It is reasonable to assume that they were destroyed by invisible, and inaccessible ghosts — and then fold one's arms, and go fishing? It is relevant to point out that those who, through loud silence, connived at the detentions perpetrated on black nationalists by minority regimes have no moral right to criticise the current detentions, except to demonstrate their racism. They are, in effect, saying: It was right to detain blacks, but it is not right to detain whites.

Munangagwa Comments on Dissidents From: RSA
MB131353 Harare The Herald in English 8 Sep 83 p 1

[Text] A group of dissidents sent from South Africa to blow up the petrol depot at Beitbridge was captured two days ago, the Minister of State (Security), Cde Emmerson Munangagwa, said yesterday. Cde Munangagwa, who was speaking to members of the Executives Association of Harare about the security situation in the country, said a statement on the captured dissidents would be issued soon. "We think that we have accounted for the majority of the leaders of the ZIPRA dissident groups. Some of the people we have been hunting for are in prison for different offences."

Co-operation between this country and Zambia had resulted in the arrest of some of the people involved in abductions in Matabeleland. It was through interrogating these people that the Government had been able to locate the remains of Mr David Bilang and Mr Robert Dyer-Smith, who were abducted in Matabeleland.

The Government believed that those people being interrogated were involved in the abduction of the six foreign tourists in July last year. The people being interrogated had not said anything to make the Government believe that the six tourists were dead or alive and some key members of the group that abducted the tourists were still at large. The minister said that because of his visits and those by his colleagues to Botswana, the government there was co-operating and Zimbabwe had been able to get dissidents who were operating from that country. Because of this co-operation, some of the dissidents had moved and were now being trained in South Africa and Bophuthatswana. They were then inflitrated into Zimbabwe under the leadership of white former CIO [Central Intelligence Organization] officers.

"The persons who lead them back are my former CIO officers and one of them was once in the army. The other four were my officers who know this side of the border very well and bring dissidents into Zimbabwe," Cde Munangagwa said. When ZAPU initiated the dissident menance the South Africans saw an opportunity to destabilise this country and created "Super-ZAPU" and when they realised that support for ZIPRA was dwindling in Botswana, the South Africans sought to generalise the conflict.

Cde Munangagwa said that the Burma Valley farmer, Mr John Parodi, had been murdered by MNR bandits because he co-operated with the Zimbabwe security forces. His son, Giovanni (14), was abducted by the bandits.

In reply to a question on the six detained air force men, Cde Munangagwa said the Prime Minister, Cde Mugabe, would probably address himself to this question during his overseas tour. The men were detained last Wednesday after being acquitted by the High Court on charges of complicity in the Thornhill airbase sabotage.

Commission To Probe Matabeleland Allegations
MB140819 Harare Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Text] The minister of state for defense, Comrade Sydney Sekeremayi, has announced the establishment of a committee of inquiry into alleged atrocities committed by members of the Zimbabwe National Army, ZNA. He told newsmen in Harare yesterday that the committee, appointed in June and chaired by Comrade (Soltise Chihambakwe), has been charged with investigating the alleged atrocities by members of the army during operations against bandits and dissidents in Matabeleland between December 1981 and March this year.

Comrade Sekeremayi said any member of the public who is interested is free to give evidence to the committee, which has already started [words indistinct] in the affected areas. Other members of the commission are a former brigade commander, Major General (Mike Shoot), and Comrade [name indistinct]. After its findings the commission will present its report to the prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, before it is made public.

Southern Africa Labor Commission Conference Ends
MB131806 Harare Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] A 2-day ministers conference for the Southern Africa Labor Commission [SALC] ended in Harare today with the adoption of several resolutions and recommendations. These include condemnation of racist South Africa's apartheid system and the determination of all SALC members to continue to support South African liberation movements in their fight for independence. The members recommended that each government should prepare contingency development plans to absorb all repatriated migrant workers, in collaboration with the UN agencies. It also recommended that a subregional strategy be drawn up to prepare a total and immediate repatriation or gradual phasing out of migrant labor by the apartheid regime. Delegates called on the SALC and the Southern African Development Coordination Conference to cooperate and seek international support for the implementation of the subregional strategy. The SALC was also urged to look into other labor and [word indistinct] activity other than those related to South Africa. Yesterday the deputy prime minister, Comrade Simon Muzenda, urged SALC states to gradually phase out migrant labor to South Africa.